INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,394—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, ostal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	27th Aug.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th ,,
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	17th ,,
*M.L. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
*M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th July, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevich	4,212	1st Sept. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	26th Aug.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 19th, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarelo	4,000	15th Sep., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 11th September, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Aug. 16, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	2nd Sep.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th Aug., 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to groupings.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Aug., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th August, at 10 a. m., calling at Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 1st September, calling at Karrachi, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 5th September, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 31st Aug., calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 27th Aug., calling at Karachi, Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 1st September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

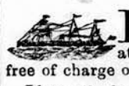
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th August, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS

BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. LANDAURA 3,308, tons for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th August.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1898. Agents.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.
SALAZIE	4,255	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guarantee—free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BICYCLES.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., LD., have been appointed Agents for the Celebrated

ROVER CYCLES,

Manufactured at the Meteor Works, West Orchard, Coventry, late J. K. Starley & Co., Ld.

The following are stocked, and are UP-TO-DATE in every respect, and are all fitted with Welsh Dunlop Non-slipping Tropical Tyres :—

	Weight.	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gentleman's Rover	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Light Roadster	32 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Imperial Road Racer	24½ lbs.	410 0	456 0
Do. New Popular	36 lbs.	300 0	334 0
Lady's Imperial Rover	30 lbs.	420 0	467 0
Do. Popular	32 lbs.	320 0	356 0
The Meteor Cycle for Ladies and Gentlemen	.....	260 0	290 0

The Meteor Cycle can be thoroughly relied upon, and is FULLY GUARANTEED. It is made in the same Factory and by the same Workmen as the Celebrated Imperial Rover.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia ,,	50	,,	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash, Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	,, 9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	,, 7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	,, 7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	,, 5 6
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	,, 3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	,, 7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		,, 6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		,, 6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100		,, 4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		,, 6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S NEW PRICE LIST

ACCORDING TO THE

NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA 1898.

OUR NEW DRUG LIST (just published) shows at a GLANCE the ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS and PRINCIPAL CHANGES of the above Pharmacopœia.

FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE PROFESSION.

N.B.—We can supply the preparations of the New Pharmacopœia.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CIGARS,

THE LATEST NOVELTY

ARE

"RATTAILS"

MADE IN 3 SIZES No. I, No. II & No. III; 6, 7 and 8 inches long. THEY are long and thin CHEROOTS with Reed Mouth Pieces, Smoke Deliciously Cool and should be given a trial by every smoker.

	No. I,	No. II,	No. III.	
SUMATRA RATTAILS	Rs. 35,	Rs. 30,	Rs. 25,	per 1000
INDIAN RATTAILS	Rs. 17-8,	Rs. 15,	Rs. 12-8,	per 1000

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER'S "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

LIMITED,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

THE LEADING CYCLE FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	12 instalments. Credit. Rs. a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250 0	23 0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275 0	25 0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!

FRESH CONSIGNMENT.

	Per lb. Rs. a.
Finest Irish, from 10 to 14lbs.	1 0
Finest York, from 20 to 28lbs.	1 2

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

KEMP'S WINES, SPIRITS AND WATERS THE FINEST IN INDIA.

FULL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

THE COMPANY hold a large and carefully selected Stock of the finest LIQUORS IN INDIA, and are Manufacturers by modern machinery of ÆRATED WATERS.

LEADING BRANDS.

	Per doz. Rs. a.
Kemp's HOUSEHOLD CLARET	20 0
Kemp's BURGUNDY BEAUNE	31 8
Kemp's DRY CADIZ SHERRY	34 0
Kemp's AMONTILLADO SHERRY	42 8
Kemp's INVALID'S PORT	34 0
Kemp's SPECIAL WHISKY, "EDINA" FINE OLD SCOTCH	31 8
Kemp's STANDARD WATERS, DELIVERED FREE, 12 Annas to Re. 1-0 per dozen, 16-oz. size.	

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	15
With Single temple Sides	50	24	10
Solders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Felders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS AND WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1,

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, at Walkeshwar, Narayen Dabhleker's Road, near Sea Shore.

For particulars apply to

KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate,
Jail Road, Imam Wada, Khoja's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, near the Sea Shore, Bandra Hill, with Turkish Bath.

For particulars apply to

KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANGE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS by EVERY MAIL STEAMER. A large and varied Stock of Standard Authors always available. Novels by all the Favourite Authors. Gift Books, Bound Books, suitable for Presentation. Scientific and Professional Books.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known Makers, principally Elliott Brothers and W. F. Stanley, for whom we are the appointed Agents. The guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as these makers is highly esteemed by the Profession, although instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

STATIONERY.

Correspondence Cards, Foreign and Inland Note-paper, Mourning Stationery, Ball Programmes and Menus, Masonic Designs, and all kinds of Plain and Fancy Stationery.

ENGRAVING AND DIE STAMPING.

Monograms designed by experienced Artists, Arms, Crests, and Address Dies engraved. Note Paper and Envelopes brilliantly illuminated by hand, in gold and silver, bronze and colours. Visiting Card Plates engraved and Cards printed in one day.

PERIODICALS.

A Catalogue of all publications free. Advance payment for periods of six months or one year. Newspapers are posted direct from England to the address of Subscribers.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
PHOTOGRAPHS OF INDIA,
TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS,
GLOBES, Terrestial and Celestial,
MAPS, GAMES, PLAYING CARDS,
DESPATCH AND CASH BOXES,
WRITING CASES, POCKET BOOKS,
PURSES, ACCOUNT BOOKS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 307 OF 1897.

TRIMBUCK GUNGADHUR RANADE, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS.

BHUGWANDAS MOOLCHAND, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort, and the STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, a Joint Stock Company duly incorporated under Act VI of 1882, and having its registered office situate at 14, Rampart Row, within the Fort....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated 20th day of August, 1898, the Shariff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiff above-named in the following property at the instance of the Defendant the Standard Mills Company, Limited.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of Pension and Tax Land containing by admeasurement Two thousand and forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 622, Collector's new No. 4549, old Survey No. 1-603, and new Survey No. 1-1724 together with the tenement or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 386, all which premises are situate on the Parbhadevi Road in the Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the North by the ground of the Parbhadevi Temple, and on or towards the South, East and West by public passages.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of Foras land admeasuring One thousand four hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 467, new No. 12475, and new Survey No. 4-2974, and situate on the Delisle Road, in the Registration district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the ground of Ardiwar Footbali, on or towards the South and East by the public passage, and on or towards the West by the property of Hajee Abdoola Hajee Ahmed.

THIRDLY.—All those two pieces of Pension and Tax land or Oarts called Adelbeo and Khatan now converted into one piece containing by admeasurement Six thousand Two hundred and Eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 623 and 638, Collector's new Nos. 3703 and 4100, old Survey No. 465, and new Survey No. 1-1755, and situate at Lower Mahim, in the Registration district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Shivdas Purshotamdas and partly by the property of the Church of N. S. Desalvacao, on or towards, the West by the property of Shantaram Mangesh, on or towards the North partly by the property of Shantaram Mangesh and partly by the public passage and on or towards the South by a public passage.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece of Pension and Tax Land containing by admeasurement Six thousand Eight hundred and Forty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 36, 38, 83 and 124, Collector's new Nos. 3539, 3542, 3394 and 3715, old Survey No. 590 and 591, and new Survey No. 1-1709, situate at Lower Mahim, at Chonee, near the Warli sluices in the Registration district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Tookaram Soonder Patel, on or towards the West partly by the property of Pedroo Quiny and partly by the property of Tookaram Chati, on or towards the North by the property of Antonio Francis Lu's, and on or towards the South by a public passage.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece of Pension and Tax Land and premises called Chirmontha Oart, situate at Lower Mahim, in the Registration district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 8582 sq yds or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No 133, Collector's New No. A 571 Old Survey No. 535, and new Survey No. 1732, and are bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Tookaram Ramji and partly by the property of Bhiwaji Wittooji, on or towards the West by the property of Moiri Gomer Khatsb, on or towards the North by the property of Domingos Antonio Pereira, and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 20th day of September, 1898, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 24th day of August, 1898.

A. K. OLIVER,
Assistant Commissioner.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

21, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches at DADAR, and East Street, POONA.

NOTICE TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

THE LIBRARY Messengers NOW CALL at Colaba, the Fort, Grant Road, Malabar Hill, Mahaluxmi, Prince's Dock, Byculla, Chinchpookli, Parel, Worlee, Sewree, Dadar, Matoonga, Mahim, Sion, Bandora, Santa Cruz and Andheri to deliver the following Papers & Periodicals :—

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS.

Ally Sloper's Half Holiday	Overland Mail
Answers	Penny Illustrated
Army and Navy	Pearson's Weekly
Black and White	Pick-Me-Up
British Medical Journal	Punch
Catholic Fireside	Queen
Catholic Times and Opinion	St. James's Budget
Engineer	Saturday Review
Engineering	Scraps
English Mail	Sketch
Field	Sketchy Bits
Forget-Me-Not	Spectator
Golden Penny	Sporting and Dramatic News
Graphic	Tablet (Catholic)
Home News	Times (London)
Home Chat	Tit-bits
Illustrated London News	To-day
Ladies' Gazette	Truth
Ladies' Pictorial	Vanity Fair
Lancet	Westminster Budget
Leslie's Weekly	Woman's Life
Lloyd's Weekly	World

MONTHLY MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

Cassell's Family Magazine	Leisure Hour
Chambers' Journal	Macmillan's Magazine
Cornhill Magazine	Month (Catholic)
Contemporary Review	National Review
English Illustrated Magazine	Nineteenth Century
Family Herald	Pearson's Magazine
Fortnightly Review	Practitioner
Harper's Magazine	Review of Reviews
Idler	Strand Magazine
Ladies' Realm	Temple Bar
Lamp (Catholic)	Young Ladies' Journal

TERMS STRICTLY PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For perusal of the "Bombay Gazette" [Morning or Evening delivery], Three New Weeklies and Two New Magazines. Monthly, Rs. 3 ; Quarterly Rs. 8-8.

For perusal of the "Bombay Gazette" [Morning or Evening delivery], Six New Weeklies and Four New Magazines. Monthly, Rs. 4 ; Quarterly Rs. 11.

The "Bombay Gazette" delivered in the Morning is taken back at noon, and that given in the Evening, at 10 a.m. the following day.

The time allowed for perusal of a Weekly, is 24 hours and for a Monthly, three days.

N.B.—Arrangements are made to deliver the "Bombay Gazette" VERY EARLY every morning, ON MODERATE TERMS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our knowledge that BUYERS of MINERAL WATER APPARATUS and ACCESSORIES have had goods not of our make sent to them in execution of their orders given under the impression that they would be filled entirely with our manufactures. We, therefore, take this opportunity of warning purchasers that our

ONLY APPOINTED AGENTS

in India are Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co., of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta, and that no other Firm has ever been our appointed Agents in India.

In ordering our goods through Commission Agents, Merchants, etc., buyers must specify that the same are to be procured from us only, and to see on arrival that all articles and the packages containing them bear our name. The safest way, however, to secure the faithful execution of indents is to send to us direct or through our appointed agents, Messrs S. FITZE & Co., who hold stocks of all the usual spare parts, Soluble Essences, etc.

We much regret the necessity of this notice, but we feel that we must impress upon our patrons the fact that substitution of what we consider inferior native made goods has been made in many cases when buyers have ordered through certain commission houses expecting to receive our goods.

BARNETT & FOSTER,
"Niagara Works," Eagle Wharf Road, London, N., June 1st, 1898.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY FOR

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
MEDICAL & TOILET REQUISITES,
STORES, WINES & GENERAL GOODS.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.

IN THESE DAYS
SPEND SIX ANNAS
on a Bottle of
PHENYLE
AND
SAVE SIXTY RUPEES
in Doctors' Bills.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent,
Hornby Road.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH ; ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCLES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.

WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THECREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ENGLISHMAN shortly visiting France, Germany and England is willing to represent Indian Manufacturers desirous of opening up Business in Europe, Apply F. H. B. care of this office.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. B. William's furniture, Piano, Choice Pictures and Curiosities etc., at Government Telegraph Office Fort, this day, at 1 P.M.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surpasses any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blue, White, and Pink, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

FRESH STOCK of Toilet Sets for Washing Table very pretty designs, Large Size Ewer and basin Prices Cheap. Disappointed Customers apply SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PIANOS ! ! ! New and used. From Rs. 200 to Rs. 700. Very Sweet-toned. Trial solicited. PIANOFORTE DEPOT. Opp. Charni Rd. Station, Queen's Rd.

WANTED, a DRAUGHTSMAN, accurate, quick and neat tracer. Salary Rs. 50. Apply with specimens of Office Drawings to P. REYNOLDS, Esquire, Secretariat, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

FOR SALE, as a going-concern, a SMALL and PROFITABLE BUSINESS, which has no opposition, and is capable of great extension. For price and particulars apply to "B," care of this Paper.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and Highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners. Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's, & Co.'s Detector Locks. Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 28, Apollo Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOR Rs. 10 we supply a good Nickel Silver Keyless Watch with a Chain, and guarantee the same with breakages for 3 years. This proves itself to be a really good article for the money you pay.—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 3rd October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

28 YEARS' World Wide Reputation.—D. FERNANDES and Co., Family and Operative Chemists, &c. (Economical arrangement.) Attendance, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Medicine charges very moderate. 30, Medows Street, Fort.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 10 days and had consulted doctors but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholera is a specific in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera to be had everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done into VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Full Mail Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Any Orders &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs on made to Order.—Chuckla. No. 6.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.—Every requisite for COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING. Designs prepared and Estimates free.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JUST RECEIVED Musical Boxes for Children. Play 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Tunes. Rs. 5, 6, 8 10 and Rs. 15. If not approved can be exchanged within 3 months.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Vanta, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductoty Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 3.
Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph Office (2nd Floor) Esplanade, Fort, the very valuable and neat made French-polished blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bed-room furniture, by Wimbridge and others, also English-made furniture, elegant Chinese cabinets, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, sweet-toned ebonized square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, superior Indian and duree carpets, a choice collection of very old China and enamelled curios and table ornaments, superior oil-paintings and art pictures, rich Bohemian table ornaments, books, table and bed linen, wearing apparel, etc., the property of C. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

Sale of Two Plots of Ground suitable for Building Purposes on the Dongersey Road, at Malabar Hill.

By order of the vendor, Mr. Chaturbhuj Govindji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Shamjibhai Akhai, the undermentioned properties, at 4 p.m. TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, together with the fruit and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by recent admeasurement 1,878 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 572, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Kaliandas Kirparam and partly by the property of Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, on or towards the south partly by the property of Soonderdas Jadowji and partly by Dongersey Road, on or towards the east by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji, secondly hereinafter described, and on or towards the west partly by the aforesaid property of the said Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and partly by the aforesaid property of Soonderdas Jadowjee, and which said piece of land is assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3152, 3153 and 3160, and, Street Nos. 13, 14, and 24, and is now and for some time past has been in the possession of the vendor.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, on Doongersey Road, on the north side thereof, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing 2,403 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by property of the late Kaliandas Kirparam, on or towards the south by the said Doongersey Road, on or towards the east by the property of Bhaidas Vallabhdas and Nagindas Vallabhdas, and on or towards the west by the property of the said Chaturbhuj Govindji firstly hereinbefore described, and which said premises are, together with other premises, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos 3152, 3153, and 3160, and Street Nos 13, 14, and 24, and are now in the possession of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, vendor's Solicitors, at their office, No 79, Medows Street Fort, Bombay, where the title-deeds can also be inspected.

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the G. I. P. Railway Station and opposite the Lukhmidas Mill, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, glassware and crockery, harmonium, Persian carpets, lamps, oil-painting, 1 high grade Z Model Royal Progress bicycle with G and I tyres, clock by McCabe, etc., the property of ROBERT RATCLIFFE, Esq.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 3 CASES SHIRTING PRINTS.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Lachminarain Suruj Pershad, of Cawnppore.

F W C Bombay, 56331-33—3 cases 176 pieces fancy cotton shirting prints.

SALE OF ONE CASK WHITE PLUMETIF JACCONET INSERTIONS.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bombay, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor, Mr. SARDARAM NEHALCHUND.

WFDG 3347—1 case 150 pieces White Plumetif Jacconet Insertions 40-1."

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following—

13 cases Kangra Valley broken tea.
16 " Pekoe dust.
250 " Sets of best Egyptian Healds 15-40s yarn of different sizes and counts and varnished three times.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mowjee Koseejee, ex s.s. Africa.

1189 M.K. 7696-7704—9 bales blue packing paper.
1200 M K 7716-24—9 " " " "

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Luckmidas Damodher and Khimjee Chatoorbhoojee.

B 289 L D 928-29—2 cases, each 18 pieces silk stripe coating, 42-50 inch.

B 580 L D-975—1 case 12 pieces 54-56" fancy worsteds.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mathuradas Lilladher —

1831 S G M 3191, 3295—2 cases silk bordered dhotees.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria.
1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 dog cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Bai Cooverbai Mancherjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 29th inst, at 2 p.m., household furniture, such as blackwood round and camp tables, arm and without arm chairs, wardrobes, one double cot, one Chubb's safe on stand, mantsafe, sewing, hanging vase lamps, earthen jars, copper and brass utensils, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 26th August, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY :
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed property situated as Shaik Memon Street near Maubadevi which was to take place yesterday is at the request of the Mortgagors patel Chunilal Munsukhram and others postponed to Monday the 29th Sept 1898 at 4 p.m.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to the School of Arts and opposite Salvation Hall, the handsome teak and blackwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, first-rate oil-paintings and engravings, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a sweetened piano, bicycles, etc., etc., the property of W. D. PORTERFIELD Esq., Vice-Principal, School of Arts.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BISCUITS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor Abdul Husain Nuzerally—

Mc L	S	101-12—12 cases each 8 dozens 1 and 2 lbs
XT	tins, George Herbert's superior Glasgow Com-	
B Co	bination and gem biscuits.	
Bombay		

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-good, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 light running English-built dog-cart, by Windower, of Oxford Street, London, in perfect condition.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle
1 pneumatic tyre gentleman's bicycle, by Pierce
1 strong palanquin office shigram.

On MONDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Britannia Mills Fergusson Road, Parel, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Thaker Bhimjee Mooljee—

About 4,659 cotton bale wrappers and hoops.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the first floor of their rooms at No. 22, Apollo Street where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese vases rich table ornaments, etc, etc, the property of J R TOOLE, Esq.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th August, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY YARN.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Galla Pudy Chinna Nara Simham and Co., in their godown No. 232, Lohar Chawl, outside the Fort, on account and at the risk of Mr. Bhimjee Govindjee, the following bales of yarn manufactured at the Whittle-Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Broach—

G C N—28 bales yarn No. 21s.
" 45 " No. 22s.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., at the abovementioned place—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste-paper, old records, cast-iron pipes &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 26th August, 1898.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermel and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the FRIENDS and ADMIRERS of the late SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART., C.S.I., will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5-15 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 26th August, 1898, to consider the steps to be taken to perpetuate his memory.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to preside.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

TO
ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS.

THE GOVERNMENT of SEYCHELLES invites Tenders for the construction of 47 MILES OF ROADS in the Colony. Specifications and Particulars on application to

GEO. WADDELL, A.M.I.C.E.,
Ex. Engineer, Seychelles,
Apollo Hotel,
Bombay.

CEYLON HAND-MADE WASHING LACE.

BEST QUALITY and different kinds. Moderate Prices. Always in Stock. Apply to.—J. D. S. W. JAYASURIYA and BROS. Late of J. P. J. DeSILVA and Co., Ceylon Manufacturing Jewellers and Washing Lace Merchants, No. 2, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

FOUR PER CENT LOANS.

WITH the SANCTION of Government the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for portions as specified below, and amounting in the aggregate to 29 lakhs of rupees, of the undermentioned Loans for Municipal purposes, namely :—

Title of Loan.	Amount to be borrowed this year.	Currency of Loan.
Loan [a] 25 lakhs Loan for Sewerage, Water and other Sanitary Works.	18 lakhs	Repayable 1st November 1939.
Loan [b] 15½ lakhs for Sewerage, Wari Bunder, &c., Roads, Burial Ground and Water Works.	5½ "	1st July 1936.
Loan [c] 19½ lakhs for Sewerage, Roads and Sanitary Works.	5½ "	1st June 1940.
	Rs. 29 lakhs	

2. The loans are to be raised on the Security of the general revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the aforesaid amount of 29 lakhs of rupees will be received by the Municipal Commissioner from this date to noon of Thursday, the 8th September next. Tenders must be for sums of 500 rupees or multiples of 500 rupees.

4. Each tender must

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT

OF

H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	10
Examination and Certificate	5
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collaed and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp—and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Ela.
10. The Lodstone Mountain—Crete.
11. Mayyn, Medea and Main—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Laurus.
27. The Go is of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Navel Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a. Additions and Subtractions.
b. Skeleton Argument.
c. Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel,
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune,
6. The Glyph Ra,
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness
10. Buddha's Footpri
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Frot.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria,

DANCING,

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes,

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos.
33. Divine Buds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D & D
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall,
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally,
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph Mem
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Wearing the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain,
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountai Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhanas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Majo
3. Thebes.
4. The Nurnaber Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Marute, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvath Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boa.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

"It is a remarkable work; the fruit of several years resourceful and serious research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations, ... Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-sufficient 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, h [illegible]-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 24, 1893.

"The book (a large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1894.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 44m. Sun sets, 6h. 19m. High water, 6-12 m., 5-24a. Low water, 0-11a.

Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy Memorial meeting. Town Hall, H. E. Lord Sandhurst presiding, 5-15 p.m.

BAND NOTICE.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will not play at the St. George Hospital this evening.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapur, Hongkong and Japan per extra s.s. Brindisi will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s.s. Warora will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.—Entries for the Rovers Tournament will close on Saturday 10th September, instead of 13th September as previously advertised, and the ties will be drawn on Monday 12th September.

CRICKET.—The cricket match played yesterday on the Cooperags by the teams of the P. and O. s. s. Caledonia and Clyde, ended in a victory for the former by an innings and 117 runs, Captain Morris played splendidly,

HONOURS TO DR. ACCACIO DA GAMA.—In the honours bestowed by the Lisbon Government during the celebration of the quartcentanary of the discovery of the Maritime route to India, Dr. Accacio da Gama, Physician to the king of Portugal, participated for on the 27 of last month His Majesty the king of Portugal has been pleased to appoint Dr. da Gama a member of His Privy Council.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A general meeting of the members of the Union will be held at the Union Hall, Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder, at 5 p. m. to-morrow, to consider resolutions expressing the Members' condolence with Mr. Nusserwanji Dorabji Bhadurji in his heavy bereavement caused by the death of his son, Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, the late President of the Union, and their sense of regret at the loss suffered by that body and the Medical profession.

ROBBING A SHOP-KEEPER WHILE ASLEEP.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon charged Goolamali Abdulali, a Mahomedan, having a record of four previous convictions against him before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency magistrate, with stealing a gold embroidered cap valued at Rs. 4, the property of Jehangoolkhan Faizoolakhan, a tea and coffee shop-keeper of the Lower Duncan Road. Accused knew the complainant and used to frequent his shop to have tea. About a week ago at 11 p.m. accused went to the shop and called for a cup of tea and bread, which were served out to him. Shortly after complainant lay down on a bench and fell asleep. About half-an-hour after complainant awoke on being touched and saw the accused standing near him. On being questioned accused replied that as the towel fell off, the complainant, he (accused) went to lift it up and his hand touch the body. Complainant did not become suspicious and fell asleep again. When he awoke on the following morning, he found his gold embroidered cap missing and a small black cotton cap placed on his head instead. Suspecting the accused to be the thief, complainant made a report to the police, but no trace of the accused could be obtained until Friday last, when accused was arrested while attempting to dispose of a gold embroidered waistcoat at Chindhi Bazaar. Complainant then identified the accused, who on being questioned about the cap, pointed out a Boris shop, where he said, he had pledged it for one rupee. The accused was discharged from the jail about a month ago, after serving a term of eighteen months rigorous imprisonment. His worship convicted him on the present charge, and sentenced him to be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL OFF A SCAFFOLDING.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sakharam Suddoo, aged twenty-five years, a labourer, residing at Sewree Cross Road and employed at the Kohinoor Mill, which is in course of erection at the junction of Vincent and Naigaum Cross Roads. The deceased and other labourers were engaged in carrying up the bamboo scaffolding stones and mortar for the use of the bricklayers and placing them on a plank on the scaffolding about thirty feet from the ground. About noon on the 17th instant, a number of bricklayers were at work on the top of the scaffolding, when deceased carried up a big stone on his head and threw it on the plank with such force that it broke a bamboo, under the plank, which tilted over, with the result, that deceased and a lad named Hubi fell off on to the ground below. The bricklayers, who were seated on the plank caught hold of the upright bamboos of the scaffolding and remained hanging there, until they were assisted down by other men. Deceased was then picked up, was unconscious, and was bleeding profusely from wounds on the head. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained a compound depressed fracture of the frontal bone on the right side and that several pieces of bone had been driven into the brain substance. The brain was considerably lacerated and was protruding through the external wound, which was about four inches and a half long. He had also other wounds. An operation was performed on the following morning and deceased showed signs of improvement and became conscious. Two days after fever set in, he became delirious and died on Wednesday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ALLEGED CHEATING.—Before Mr. E. Wilkin, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Gannon prosecuted Bhickee, a Hindu woman and Gainoo Vithoo and Gainoo Rama, both Hindus, on a charge of cheating Lowa Manka, a Marwaree money lender, having his shop at Null Bazar, in respect of Rs. 60 in cash. Mr. Kolah, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. About a week ago the three accused went to Lowaree's shop and asked him to lend them some money on pledge of certain ornaments. The marwaree agreed to do so and the accused produced a gold neck ornament and two pairs of gold finger rings. The accused said that they were in need of money and wanted at least Rs. 60. The marwaree took the ornaments and paid them Rs. 59, one rupee being deducted towards interest in advance. On the following day, the complainant had the ornaments tested and discovered them to be made of silver and guilted over with gold. He made no report of the fraud to the police at the time, but on Monday evening he saw the accused going along the Duncan Road and had them arrested. The accused in their defence admitted having raised the amount from the complainant on the pledge of certain ornaments, but denied that the ornaments produced in Court were the identical ones pledged by them with complainant. Their ornaments were made of genuine gold. They were ready and willing to redeem their own ornaments if they were produced in Court. On the day in question they were going to the complainant's shop for the same object, when the Marwaree had them arrested. Inspector Gannon informed the magistrate that he made inquiries, but could obtain no evidence to corroborate the Marwaree's statement. In the absence of sufficient evidence, his worship discharged the accused.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy D. Dadiseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Battiliwalla with extortion, Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Owen, solicitor, prosecuted; Mr. Brown, solicitor, appeared for Cooverji Mehta; A. Williams was represented by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister-in-law, and the last accused was defended by Mr. Captain, solicitor. Durant defended himself.

This was the 34th hearing of the case.

Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, was further cross-examined by Durant at great length on his partnership transactions with Burjorji Sorabji Daroowalla, conjointly with whom he had started the cotton pressing factory at Madanpoora, and also about the circumstances in which he had filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court.

Further inquiry was then adjourned till this afternoon.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY 31ST AUGUST.

1.—Tent Pegging (a) Horses (b) Ponies.
2.—Bicycle chatty Race.
3.—The whistling Coon Stakes (Ladies nomination.)
4.—Bran Pie Race.
5.*—Pony Scurry, 2 Furlongs over 4 Flights. Brushwood Fences.

*Entries for the above should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries or made at the Gymkhana before 8 p. m. on Tuesday next.—C. WEBSTER, C. CORBETT, Jt. Hon. Secretaries Mounted Sports.

A LOT OF MONEY is wasted every year by people who can ill afford to lose it. They buy what they do not want, or what afterwards turns out to be useless for the purpose for which they bought it; and so they are compelled to go without many things of which they stand in need. A man suffering from headache, loss of appetite, indigestion, or low spirits, will dose himself with noxious drugs, and waste his money on all sorts of useless medicines, when by taking a dose of Holloway's Pills he could immediately put himself right. Of course, if he has gout, rheumatism, lumbago, bronchitis, sore throat, or weak chest, he must use Holloway's Ointment, a world-famed remedy for all such complaints.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

A RULE FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

HIRALAL JAMNADAS VS. GOVERDHANDAS SITARAM AND OTHERS.

MR. JUSTICE STRACHEY proceeded to remark in his judgment:—

DEFENDANTS' CONCEPTION OF THEIR DUTIES.

The whole correspondence must be read in order to fully appreciate the way in which Mr. Watkins and Mr. Peace really conceived their duties in regard to the net sale proceeds and in regard to the orders of this court. I can give only a few quotations, but they are necessarily very incomplete. Thus, on the 27th December, 1895, Mr. Peace writes: "I am extremely glad there is a prospect of settling with the Bank by the end of next week (I presume you can settle your purchase now), for on your return it will be so comparatively easy to make another arrangement with the Bank if, in the final result, any money is wanted to be deposited under the order of the 10th April to wait the result of a taxation of everybody's costs and the closing of your account in the Commissioner's office." At the time when he wrote this, Mr. Peace cannot have believed that the order of the 10th April was no longer in force. Again, on the 31st December, he writes: "As to your remarks re the costs, I will make an analysis, and there will be no difficulty in allocating a specific settlement of any particular bill of costs so as most clearly to avoid any question of not acting up to the spirit of the order of the 10th April." On the 13th April, 1896, Mr. Watkins writes: "It is quite true that at the time the note was given I fully expected to be in a position to pay it off before the end of 1895, and out of the proceeds of the Rampur property, but circumstances have altered since, and left me in such a position that I am really unable to do so . . . . If the amount is paid out of the Rs. 8,000 odd I remitted to you, I am afraid so much opposition would be made to it by others who have a claim upon or interest in the fund, that they would make an attempt to obtain an order against me for contempt of the order of the 10th April, and in that case, until the amount with costs was repaid, I could not show up again in Bombay." In the face of that letter Mr. Peace, ten days later, paid Rs. 2,000 of the Bank loan, as he says, out of the Rampur sale proceeds in his hands. On the 31st July, 1893, Mr. Peace writes: "You would know from my previous letters and yours to me that I could do no other than settle with the National Bank for their loan of Rs. 4,000 and interest, and under the decree of August, 1895, it is specially provided, and consequently strictly within my province, to receive from the receiver the costs payable to me." Mr. Peace must have known that the decree contained no such special provision. "In this state of things it appeared to me utterly idle to pay into any Bank or into court the small balance which might remain, and I have a subsequent bill of costs for, amongst other matters, the costly copies of documents you sent for from Calcutta and other places. Also I could carry in no account in your absence, which could only have created mischief if I had shown the repayment of the National Bank loan. I have, therefore, remained quiet." Is it conceivable that this can have been written by a man who honestly thought that the order of the 10th April was cancelled, and that the repayment of the loan out of the Rampur sale proceeds was in accordance with the order or the decree?

A SERICUS MATTER.

He goes on: "Of course it is a serious matter"—very serious—"and I think sometimes it may, after all, be necessary for you to return to Bombay to put all matters right both in suit No. 500 of 1874 and in any other receiverships in which accounts are outstanding. Let me know fully and exactly what is going on, and if you have to correspond with Mr. Orr, you must not give me away." On the 19th September, 1896, Mr. Peace writes in answer to letters of Mr. Watkins which have not been produced: "I have not by any means overlooked the importance of the question of the points which may be raised about the non-payment into court. *It is a serious matter*, and there are many other matters all very serious indeed. Now as to this payment into court, don't forget that the applicant who obtained the order in April, 1895, wholly retired from the suit soon after, and that he did not serve any party with notice of the application except the receiver. I also don't forget that, at the hearing of the suit in August, 1895 (four months later), in the presence of counsel for the parties and some of the parties in person), a decree was passed containing a clause that you pay out of the monies in your hands, *so far as the same will extend*, all costs, &c., &c. Is this decree a dead letter or not? Monies in your hands and monies in the Bank in your name are pretty much alike. These are monies held under the first order, 'subject to the further order of the court,' and then comes the decree which decrees you to pay, &c., so far as funds will extend. Now these matters are of importance. You may and I think have overlooked them, but still it is a matter quite calling upon us for the most serious consideration. God knows it is always the worst to have to try and explain away transgressions from the right path. But is it out of place to call attention to the foregoing? True it is. I knew all about the order although not served, I was present when it was made. You did not then proceed to realise anything, and before you realise one pie, another order or decree is made directing your payment of the monies in hand, and assume what is unfortunately not the fact and apparently cannot be done, you had settled with the mortgagee who has a claim on the fund and the various solicitors for their costs; no question of delinquency could surely be raised as to paying away the funds. The decree of August is an answer to the order of April. Does it not come to this? You are asked *why* have you not paid sale monies into court? Answer, because *before* any sale monies could be received or were received the court passed a decree directing me to pay all the solicitors in this suit from its commencement their costs, including costs reserved, &c., &c. I do not see how, even if all this had been done, you could well have left me to return to Bombay. The position as to the creditors remains as I wrote you last week. But, apart from this, it is a case in which I have no reasonable explanation. I was sent for to the Bank; you were away and did not write a single line to the Bank asking for a postponement or renewal of the loan. I was told that the *locum tenens* who granted the loan had made a mistake in granting it, and it was intimated that I must settle or take the consequence. I wrote you many times, but I suppose it did not occur to you to write to the Bank for time, and if you had done so, I doubt very much if it would have done any good. I had no Rs. 4,000 to repay with, was a new man here, I could see no way, and knew no one sufficiently well to raise the money, even if I should be justified in having done so, and, therefore, my prospect was not enviable. I had to settle or practically see my home broken up. So that it may be, but I do hope not, that the disaster is only postponed. Please give heed to all the above." Again: "I cannot for the life of me see even a prospect that I may safely advise your return, and I see no help for it but to plead illness if this can be done, and I am afraid with or without allowance, or until March, and then exercise the option of retiring. Meantime, efforts might be made to settle with the mortgages and the solicitors if the Chief Justice makes it a condition precedent to certifying for your pension."

THE CORRESPONDENCE SUMMARISED.

It appears to me that all this may fairly be summarised as follows: "On no account return to Bombay. If you do, you will find yourself in the most serious difficulties, one of which will be the difficulty of meeting the questions which may be raised about your not having paid the net sale proceeds into the Bank as directed by the order of the 10th April, 1895. That order was qualified by the decree that if, instead of paying the sale proceeds into the Bank, you had applied them to paying the mortgagees and the solicitors, no question of delinquency could be raised; but unfortunately you have not paid them, and apparently cannot do so. Even if you had done this, it would still be unsafe for you to return—first, because, of your creditors, and secondly because, as regards the payment of the National Bank loan out of the sale proceeds, I could give no reasonable explanation, and could only say that I could see no other way of avoiding a suit by the Bank, which would have meant practically the breaking up of my home." The only other letter of this series which I will quote is Mr. Peace's letter of the 23th September, 1896. In this he says: "The officials have got it quite pat that you are to be here soon, and that you have *sent me* the amount to be paid into court. . . . I do not know what the Chief Justice may do about pension. Is it possible *even now* to raise a sum sufficient to make up the required payment into court? Can you manage Rs. 6,000 on the assumption that this payment into court is before the Judge as a *sine qua non* to the allowance of your pension?. . . . . Personal arrest or insolvency is the only outcome of your return here without, as I have already said, funds in hand wherewith every creditor can be settled with—Mulchand, Marwaris, and outstanding receiverships. If by any means the amount to be paid into court could be made up and this be done, it might *ease* matters towards the allowance of the pension . . . . After all this payment into court is only one matter out of many, ... I suppose one must wait the Chief Justice's direction and the result of your petition, and if it is possible to be freed from the necessity of returning, that will be something gained, and a united effort could still be made to pay into court the money called for in suit No. 500."

THE TONE OF THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Similer expressions are used in Mr. Peace's letter of the 24th October, 1896. Is it conceivable that Mr. Peace would have written in this strain if, as he now says, he thought that the course he took was right and in no respect a violation of any order of this court? If that is what he thought, why all this nervous anxiety about what he had done; why this description of the non-deposit of the net sale proceeds as a most serious matter, as endangering Mr. Watkin's pension, and as threatening disaster to himself? Why no reply to Mr. Watkins's repeated argument that the payment of the Bank loan out of the sale proceeds might be treated as a contempt of court? Why all these excuses of that payment on the sole ground of pressing necessity, and the suggestion that even now the danger might be averted by a united effort to raise sufficien[illegible]nds to "make up the required payment into court. If Mr. Peace's plea of good faith and honest belief [illegible] true, he would have acted very differently. He [illegible]d not have written to Mr. Watkins in the style of [illegible] conspirator addressing another. He would have [illegible]vered Mr. Watkins's objections by saying that the course he took was right and in no respect a violation of the court's order. He would have relied on the decree of the 22nd August, not merely as justifying the payment out of the sale proceeds of his costs (which is the only purpose for which he ever refers to it), but as superseding the order of the 10th April altogether, or at all events as allowing or as consistent with the payment of the Bank loan. A comparison of his letters with his affidavits proves, in my opinion, conclusively that the plea of good faith and honest belief is untrue. Two other series of letters during 1896, point to the same conclusion. The first is a correspondence between Mr. Peace as the receiver's solicitor, and Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, the solicitors of the present applicant, Bhugwandas Sitaram, who is one of the defendants in the suit. The other is a correspondence between Mr. Peace, as the receiver's solicitor, and Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, the solicitors of the mortgagee, Ghellabhai Manoredas. The former solicitors wrote repeatedly to Mr. Peace inquiring whether the purchase money of the Surat property had been received and deposited in the Bank of Bombay in accordance with the order of the 10th April, 1895. The latter solicitors made similar inquiries regarding the Rampur sale proceeds. Both were entitled to make these inquiries. Bhugwandas Sitaram was entitled to have his taxed costs of the suit paid out of the monies in the receiver's hands, which, according to Mr. Peace, included the net sale proceeds of all the properties. Ghellabhai Manoredas had a charge on the net sale proceeds of the Rampur properties. If Mr. Peace honestly believed that he was entitled by the decree to allow the auctioneers to keep Rs. 1,000 of the Surat sale proceeds in payment of the loan, and to keep the whole of the Rs. 2,100 balance for himself, why did he not say so? If he honestly believed that there was nothing in the court's orders inconsistent with his paying out of the Rampur sale proceeds the National Bank loan and the clerk's salary, why did he not answer Ghellabhai Manoredass solicitors to that effect?

EVASION, PREVARICATION AND FALSEHOOD.

Instead of doing so, he either leaves the letters of the solicitors unanswered, or sends replies which are not only offensive but full of evasion, prevarication, and even down right falsehood. He pretends sometimes that he is awaiting information from Mr. Watkins, sometimes that before replying he must refer to his client for instruction: in one letter that, for the purpose of making the required deposit, Mr. Watkins's presence in Bombay is necessary. In a letter of the 16th January, 1896, replying to the inquiry as to where the Surat sale proceeds then were, and whether Mr. Watkins was prepared to deposit the money in the Bank, he accuses the solicitors of "writing letters for the mere purpose of making expense to fall on somebody," and suggests that he has had no time to get a reply from Mr. Watkins, who was nearly 2,000 miles away beyond the reach of a regular post. When it is remembered that all this time Mr. Peace was in regular correspondence with Mr. Watkins about the sale proceeds, that on the 18th December he had given a receipt to the auctioneers for the Rs. 2,100 balance, and that he had arranged with Mr. Watkins to keep the whole Rs. 2,100 for himself, a more dishonest subterfuge can hardly be imagined. As late as the 10th September, 1896, he wrote to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani that he had communicated their inquiry about the Rampur sale proceeds to Mr. Watkins by the previous mail, with a request to enable him to reply to it: that Mr. Watkins had personally attended to all matters connected with or arising out of the mortgage; that Mr. Peace had had no instructions therein, and had not the information which could enable him to reply to their letter, but had written for such information some time ago and not received it. Every one of these statements, every line of that letter, is a deliberate untruth. Having failed to obtain the information from Mr. Peace, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani then wrote direct to Mr. Watkins in England, and in reply he informed them that he had remitted to Mr. Peace Rs. 8,355 as the net sale proceeds of the Rampur properties, and requested him, after deducting certain costs payable to him under the decree, to pay what remained into the Bank of Bombay. That, obviously, refers to Mr. Watkins's letter of the 13th February, 1896. Upon receiving this reply, Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, again wrote to Mr. Peace, who, on the 9th November, 1896, replied as follows:—"I have no objection to letting you know that Mr. Watkins did, in the month of March last, remit to me a sum of Rs. 8,355 with certain instructions as to its disposal; these instructions were, however, after certain further correspondence between us, cancelled, and out of the monies remitted (with Mr. Watkins's full authority) made certain payments, the result of which is that I now hold a balance of Rs. 3,555 on Mr. Watkins's account, as to the disposal of which I have received no final instructions." I asked Mr. Kirkpatrick what were the instructions to which Mr. Peace here refers as having been given to him by Mr. Watkins. Mr. Kirkpatrick replied that they were the instructions contained in Mr. Watkins's letter of the 18th February. I asked Mr. Kirkpatrick to what letter or letters Mr. Peace referred as cancelling those instructions. Mr. Kirkpatrick was unable to point to any letter cancelling the instructions of the 18th February, and could only suggest that Mr. Peace was referring not to any particular letter, but to the general tenour of the subsequent correspondence. He could not explain in what respect the instructions were cancelled, or point to a single passage from which Mr. Peace drew the inference that they had been cancelled. The statement that they were cancelled was, in my opinion, a deliberate untruth. It is further grossly untrue that Mr. Peace made "certain payments" out of the Rs. 8,355 "with Mr. Watkins's full authority."

WHAT WERE THE PAYMENTS.

I asked Mr. Kirkpatrick what were the payments to which Mr. Peace referred. Mr. Kirkpatrick replied that they were the three items set forth in paragraph 11 of Mr. Peace's affidavit of the 9th June, 1898, that is, Rs. 4,246-12-9 paid to the National Bank, Rs. 550 paid to Mr. Watkins's clerk, and Rs. 3,555 paid to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani. That explanation cannot be correct. The payments are described as already made. At the date of this letter Mr. Peace had paid only Rs. 2,000 to the National Bank, and he did not pay the Rs. 3,555 to the mortgagees until December. The payment to the National Bank was not made "with Mr. Watkin's full authority," but contrary to his latest instructions. If Mr. Peace's present story is true, the statement, "I now hold a balance of Rs. 3,555 on Mr Watkins's account as to the disposal of which I have received no final instructions," is untrue. All that he had then paid out of the Rs. 8,355 was Rs. 2,000 to the National Bank and possibly Rs. 550 to the clerk, leaving a balance in his hands of at least Rs. 5,805. Lastly, it is untrue that he had received no final instructions as to the disposal of the balance in his hands. Exactly the same subterfuges and deliberate misstatements on Mr. Peace's part appear in his correspondence with Messrs. Daphtary and Fereira annexed to Mulchand Oodhowdas's affidavit of the 17th June, and in his own affidavit in reply of the 19th June, 1896, in which he actually swore "that it is absolutely false that the purchase money" of the Surat property, "or the sum of Rs. 3,825 or any portion thereof was paid to me." He now tries to explain that statement by saying that it was made with reference to an allegation that he had himself brought away the money from the sale, and that the auctioneers did not pay him in cash the Rs. 2,100 for which he signed the receipt, but credited him with it in their books. When Mulchand's affidavit and the correspondence annexed to it are read, it will be seen that his explanation is another subterfuge. The arrangement with the auctioneers was a mere device to defeat the solicitors, as clearly appears from Mr. Peace's letter to Mr. Watkins of the 6th January, 1896. In his letters Mr. Peace refers with satisfaction to the success with which he was loading the solicitors' inquiries, and, to use his own phrase, "meeting them with the utmost hostility." His object obviously was to throw as much dust in their eyes as possible, and to conceal from them the manner in which the sale proceeds were being applied. What reason he can have had for this if he honestly believed that he was acting in accordance with the court's orders neither he nor his counsel has explained.

(To be concluded.)

PROBABLY there is no document in the world which contains in a short compass so much concentrated romance as Lloyd's quarterly return of total losses at sea. The mere fact that it has only just been possible to publish the return of losses for the last quarter of 1897 is an eloquent testimony to the multiplicity of details and the wide extent which the survey covers. The bald intelligence that in this quarter 323 vessels have been lost, representing 178,007 tons, conveys but little to the mind. An analysis of the losses is more vivid. There were 182 wrecks. Fifteen vessels foundered at sea. Twenty-seven were lost in collision. Six were burnt, while nine have totally disappeared and no one survived to tell their tale. Forty-seven vessels have, so to speak, died in their beds. They were broken up or condemned; and of these no less than forty were sailing vessels. In all, 248 sailing vessels have been lost and only seventy-five steamers. These figures are very remarkable, considering that there are now four times as many steamers as sailing vessels.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at is. 9d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plaguue.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	5	4	39
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	1	2	
	Dongri	3	2	
C	Market	5	0	23
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	2	1	
	Khara Talao	2	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	1	
D	Khetwady	0	0	3
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	26
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	4	2	
	Tardeo	1	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	8
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	1	0	13
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	2
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		1	11
	Maduupura		1	
	Maratha		4	
	Total	28	22	132
	Total plague deaths to date	31,272	26,829	
	Same date last year	7	2	129

CESSATION OF THE PLAGUE IN CHINA.

The following telegram from the Government of India, dated the 23rd August to the Government of Bombay is published "Please refer my telegrams 769 and 1460 of 6th April and 14th June. Hongkong Government reports last case plague occurred Hongkong 10th instant and plague practically ceased at Macao, Canton and Swatow. Imposition of Venice Convention Regulations against these ports should be withdrawn. Amoy still infected."

APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

Mr. H. M. Judge, whose services were placed at the disposal of the Plague Commissioner by Government in June last, and who has since been on plague duty in Bombay has been directed to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

The services of Lieutenant W. L. J. Carey, R. A., has been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties in connection with the Plague.

Surgeon-Major C. B. Maitland, has being appointed member of the Poona Cantonment and Suburban Plague Committee, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Fawcett, Royal Army Medical Corps, from the date the latter hands over charge.

Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., has been appointed Chairman of the Karachi Plague Committee, vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., from the date on which the former officer assumed charge of the office of Collector of Karachi.

BANDORA.

There was one plague case reported within the Bandora Municipal district on the 24th instant. Plague cases from the Bombay Slaughter houses are not included in this report, as they belong to the Bombay Municipal district.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

The following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 24th instant:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	17,575	7	1
From a Friend of Sufferers from Plague	10	0	0
Total	17,585	7	1

DAMAUN.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE TUTTGART

Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NINE ARTICLES

ON

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.

Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895); "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

PROGRAMME:—

1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Fourth article appears in

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*

TO-DAY.

The Series will be continued weekly.

WARDEN & CO.,

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,

"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,

WHITE GLAZED TILES,

NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,

MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,

27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

S. B. SHROFF, M.D.

AMERICAN & FRENCH REMEDIES

FOR

DIFFICULT CASES

Consulting Hours 12 to 5, Mint Road, Fort.

7 to 11 and 5 to 7, Near Musjid Bridge.

CHEAPEST DEPOT OF BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE AND HIRE.

ALWAYS READY in STOCK. Also all sorts of Billiard requisites. Cushions restuffed and repairs neatly done to tables at moderate rates.

M. K. BUX & Co.,

990, PAREL ROAD,

Opposite Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla.

LONDON (ENGLAND).

HAXELL'S

FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.

CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.

WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.

APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED

LEONARD HAXELL,

PROPRIETOR.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL

Landhaus Birkenfeld,

Wesel-am-Rhein,

Germany.

NOTES,

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND

POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 25.

THERE were in all 25 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted yesterday in London, of which Rs. 15,10,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 6,00,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,90,000 to Madras at 1s. 3 7-8d., 17 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. It was announced that 25 lakhs will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was 1-16d. lower at 1s 3 11-16d.

Consols advanced 1-16 per cent. yesterday to 110 13-16. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 114; French Rentes at 103 1-2; and Paris Exchange on London at 25·24 fcs. Bar Silver was 1-4d. cheaper at 27 3-4d. per oz.; and declined 1-4 cent. in New York to 60 1-4 cents. per oz., with demand Exchange on London lower to the same extent at 4·85 dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 6,000 bales; Imports, *nil*. Spot prices continued without change, but American Arrivals declined 1-64d. to 1-32d., extreme quotations being 3 13-64d. and 37-64d. per lb. for August and December-January delivery, respectively. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 5 3-4 cents per lb.; September Futures were 3 points lower at 5·47 cents; and December 2 points at 5·59 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales.

Our local market for this staple has been steady in tone to day, with a moderate business passing. Exporters took 1,350 bales, comprising chiefly Poolgaon, Wadhwan, and Broach descriptions; and the Mills 1,500 bales. For "good Broach," March delivery, Rs. 158 per candy was quoted; Rs. 133 for "fully good Bengal" for January; and Rs. 141 for "good Bhownugger" for May.

The rainfall throughout the districts has continued meagre since Monday, as reported by the advices received by wire this morning. At Bhownugger 1·75 inch was registered, 1·40 inch at Broach, 1·54 inch at Dhulia, 1·27 inch Jalgaon; and 1·18 inch at Amraoti. More rain was still wanted at Barsi, Bhownugger, Bewar and Wadhwan. The weather was generally cloudy.

WHEAT.—No change is reported, the market remaining quiet.

SEEDS.—Rapeseed continues in demand, and is firmer in tone; for Brown Cawnpore the quotation is Rs. 5-12-6 per cwt., Rs. 5-14-6 for Brown Delhi, and Rs. 6-5-6 for Yellow-Cawnpore. Poppyseed is steady to firm at Rs. 6-8-0; for Linseed Rs. 6-1-0 is quoted.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,084	bales.
Wheat	750	cwts.
Linseed	3,213	"
Rapeseed	7,772	"
Poppyseed	1,981	"
Castorseed	817	"
Rice	3,526	"

FREIGHTS are a firm market, with a tendency in rates to advance.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegrapic and Demand, and 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was again on a meagre scale; Mercantile Bills wer scarce, a few transactions only being reported; the enquiry for Bank Paper was small, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 3 7-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight...1s. 4d.	"
Francs .....1·38 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market is firmer again at 94 3-4 for both Cash and the Settlement for 3 1-2 per cents and 85 for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices have to-day shown a strong tendency to favour buyers, as disclosed by the quotations in our revised list.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line s s Clan Macfarlane, 3,107 tons, Captain C MacMahon, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Hertha, 2,125 tons, Captain T Hildebrandt, will sail to-day for Havre, Hamburg and Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE Barque Grosvenor, 517 tons, Captain C W Brebner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (2nd August) with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr H S Sidick.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 987 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 131 cases opium, and the following passengers:—Mr S Hocky, Mr J Aldons, Mr Mohomed Hoosein, Mr and Mrs Bright and two nurses and 94 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mahommadi, 1,252 tons, Captain A Erikson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (14th August) via Aden with a general cargo and specie and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Nasile, Mrs Obedi Rayaman, Mrs Wallada Abdulla and 21 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Grosvenor bq	Brebner	Mauritius, Aug 2
	Pemba s	Rickford	Busreh, Aug 13
	Mohammadi s	Erikson	Jeddah, Aug 14
	Sameas s		Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
25	Khandalla s	Whitehead	Persian Gulf
	Chindwara s	Watkeys	Rangoon
	Sahara s	Cave	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Macfarlane, MacMahon, for Calcutta.
" Hertha, Hildebrandt, for Havre, &c

The barque Grosvenor entered for loading yesterday for Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macfarlane s—63 cases whisky Eduljee Bezonjee, 50 cases whisky Eduljee and Co, 50 cases and 2 hogsheads whisky 33 cases ginger wine and 56 cases rum, e'c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee

City of London s—31 cases whisky Morinas and Co

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—24 cases soap Essoofally Russooljee

FROM LONDON.

Caledonia s—30 drums mineral lubricating oil C Rajbhoy and Co, 12 cases varnish A Shurfally and Co, 30 cases venegor and 49 cases oilmenstores Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 5 cases stationery N Cumroodin, 12 cases medicine, 24 cases provision and 14 cases glassware Phillips and Co, 2 cases perfumed spirit Badroodin Nazerally, 5 cases medicine N Powell and Co

FROM ANTWERP

Johannesber s—40 cases brandy Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM HAMBURG.

Hoohheimer s—4 casks rectified spirit Eduljee Bezonjee
Braunfels s—10 cases methylated spirit Hirjibhai Manockjee

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—55 cases brandy Nowrojee Ardasir and Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—6 cases geneva Dhanjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM TRIESTE.

Triesta s—51 cases glass bangles Morwanjee Sheriarjee and Co, 24 cases glass bangles C Jamsetjee, 26 bales brown casing papers H M Mehta and Co, 82 bales wrapping papers Ebrahim Mohomedally
Imperatrix s—3 cases glass bangles C Jamsetjee, 10 bales packing papers H Rohetsek and Co, 8 cases playing cards, etc, T M H Abboo, 25 cases glassware Ramjee Samjee, 20 cases glassware, etc, C Nanjee and Co

FROM VENICE.

Caledonia s—9 cases soap T M H Abboo

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Shaw s—58 bales wool Telloomull Nursoomull, 60 bales wool Ally Mahomed Latiff, 43 bales wool Pragjee Dayall, 1800 cwt wheat Sanday and Co, 45 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 63 cwt dry ginger and 50 cwt turmeric Jetha Ruttonsee

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—18 bales skins Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co, 5 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 2 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 14 bales skins Tyebjee and Co, 7 bales skins M Jaffer, 123 bales hemp Forbes Forbes and Co, 26 cwt peacock feathers B Sewjee, 10314 cwt bees wax N Meanes, 3 cwt ivory Moosa Goolam Momed
Mazagon s—80 cwt hingda David Sassoon and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Mazagon s—230 bales hemp Isaac Wright and Co, 300 bales hemp John L Korsten and Co, 803 cwt myrabolams W Kipp, 400 cwt gum, 1799 cwt rapeseed, 350 cwt myrabollams 18 cwt mustordseed and 6600 cwt poppyseed Volkart Brothers, 225 bales hemp P Bhimjee, 2047 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co
Telesfora s—2000 cwt linseed Megjee Valabdass, 200 cwt gum Nurpal Mowjee

FOR HAMBURG.

Hertha s—4 bales cotton and 2000 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR HONKONG.

Brindisi s—173 cwt raisins Quan Lun Kooo
Coromandel s—100 bales twist H Viram, 600 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co, 70 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co, 500 bales twist, Fleming Shaw and Co, 400 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 50 bales twist J P Jah, 50 bales twist J C Bhesania

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—225 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co, 300 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 155 bales twist K Abdool Rahman, 19 chests opium Silas E Sassoon

FOR KOBE.

Triesta s—5 bales cotton Tata and Co

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MICHELL—August 20, at Murree, the wife of Colonel St John Michell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DILLON—ANDERSON—August 10, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev L H Lermit, Percival Richard Cecil Dillon, Esq. Barrister-at-Law, Jubbulpore, son of the late Luke Dillon, of Allahabad, with Ruth Susan Anderson, second daughter of K M Anderson, Esq, of Jubbulpore.

FRANCIES—LEE—August 6, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev H Mansell, assisted by the Rev Daniels, Joseph Valentine Francies, Officiating 2nd Assistant Master, Thomason College, Roorkee, to Dora Jeanie Lee, second daughter of Captain T Lee, of Mussoorie.

DEATHS.

CARDEW—August 17, at Murree, of meningitis, George Schuyler Cardew, Major, R A M C, son of the late George Schuyler Cardew, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army.

SHAFTS—At Barnagore, suddenly, of malarial fever, William Shafts, Assistant, Messrs Geo, Henderson and Co.

WILLIAMS—August 1, at Wazirabad, Alexander Clarke Williams, Station Master, North-Western Railway, aged 37 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1898.

THE Russian Admiralty has ordered the head-quarters of the Black Sea fleet to be removed this autumn from Sebastopol back to Nicolaieff, where it was established after the siege and capture of Sebastopol by the allies during the Crimean war. As it is only a few years since the naval head-quarters were restored to Sebastopol, enlarged and strengthened at immense outlay, it is only natural that the change back again to Nicolaieff should be regarded with surprise and even consternation in naval circles at the great arsenal and port which gave the French and English, Turks and Sardinians so much trouble nearly fifty years ago. The decision has been arrived at in view of the possibility of war with Great Britain arising out of untoward complications in the Far East. In such an eventuality it would be necessary to be prepared for the contingency of the powerful British Mediterranean fleet finding its way into the Black Sea, by coercing or cajoling the Sultan into acquiescence in the passage of the Dardanelles. This possibility, which is considered by no means extravagant by Russian politicians, seems to indicate a considerable change in the political relations between Russia and Turkey in the last year or two. At the time of the Armenian agitation, when the English Press was urging Lord Salisbury to send the fleet to force the Dardanelles and bring the Sultan to reason, Russian Generals superintended the labours of Turkish troops employed in erecting additional batteries commanding the passage. Lord Rosebery opportunely called to mind that Prince Lobanoff had informed the British Ambassador of St. Petersburg that his master had resolved not to use force against the Sultan, and that he would not approve of any other Power doing so. That declaration conveyed in the language of diplomacy a courteous intimation that such intervention would be resisted by force. Russia stood forth as the protectress of the Ottoman Empire, and the Sultan by many tokens of gratitude seemed to accept the correlative position. All idea of forcing the passage of the Dardanelles was laid aside, the Armenian agitation subsided, and Turkey apparently became the good friend of Russia. For some time past, however, it has become evident that other influences are at work. The Sultan proposed to lay out a considerable proportion of the Greek war indemnity on a new fleet, to be built in foreign dockyards. The Russian Ambassador positively forbade any step of the kind, and pressed for the immediate payment of the balance of the indemnity due to Russia since the war of 1877-78. The projected naval reconstruction was abandoned or postponed. Instalments of the indemnity being paid, large orders for guns and magazine rifles and ammunition were placed in Germany, and once again German officers were employed to improve the military organisation of the Ottoman army.

The Emperor William has manifested deep interest in the development of friendly relations with Turkey. His Majesty will in the next few months pay a visit to the Holy Land, where preparations for his reception on a scale commensurate with his rank are being duly made. The Turkish Army is undergoing a new development. It has been provided with a large number of the new howitzers which have been only just introduced in the German and Austrian army. Quick firing guns are being manufactured with all speed in the arsenals to re-arm the artillery, and the infantry will be forthwith provided with the Mauser repeating rifle. Large orders for smokeless powder and a hundred million cartridges have been lately given to German firms. The reserves are being remodelled under German advice, so that they can when necessary add materially to the strength of the fighting line. The Sultan has shown a marked desire to requite the evidences of sympathy and good-will received from Germany by granting numerous concessions of railways and other public works in Asia Minor and elsewhere. It is announced that the Kaiser's visit to Jerusalem will be made memorable by the gift to His Majesty of the building, now a mosque, in which the Last Supper is believed to have been celebrated. The building in question belonged for two centuries to a confraternity of French monks, on whom it had been conferred by Imperial firman. It was taken from them three centuries ago by Sultan Selim, who desired to turn it into a mosque, but the French have always held that the second firman was invalid, and that the building still of right belongs to the Latin Church. By presenting it to the German Emperor the politic Sultan may hope to kill two birds with one stone—pay court to Germany, and intimate to France that her Russian ally is not yet Lord Paramount in Turkey. However that may be, we can easily see that there may be grounds for Muscovite distrust of the possible action of the Porte if hostilities were to break out between Russia and Great Britain. If our Mediterranean fleet were to suddenly appear in the Euxine, the Czar's ironclads could not hope to vanquish it in battle, and they would be obliged to remain in harbour under the protection of land batteries.

The forts defending the entrance to Sebastopol would prevent an invader from entering the harbour; but they could not prevent his shells from reaching the ships anchored therein. A bombardment with howitzers might conceivably sink the ships with shells falling from above on their decks. The town would be certainly damaged, possibly destroyed. Admiral Colomb, writing in the *National Review* on the lessons of the Spanish American War, remarks that the bombardment of the city of Santiago four miles inland by ships off the coast, with high hills between, may be held to weaken the position of many arsenals that have hitherto been considered safe. The French authorities, it may be noted, have found it expedient to erect large additional batteries for the protection of Brest. The dangers threatening ships at Sebastopol can be avoided by removing the fleet to Nicolaieff forty miles above Olchakoff up the river Boug. The river would be dangerous for a hostile fleet to attempt, owing to the winding channel and the strong batteries at Olchakoff, where an island in mid-stream and strongly fortified bars the passage. It is necessary to deepen the channel, and this is being done by continuous dredging, which however may take some time, perhaps over a year, to complete. The defences at Olchakoff have been strengthened. Great secrecy was observed, the heavy guns being despatched from Odessa by night. When the river is deepened the Black Sea fleet can lie in perfect security in the river behind the fortress of Olchakoff, until such time as the invader, finding that he can achieve nothing in the Black Sea, where his exposed position would be always somewhat precarious, decides to return to the Mediterranean. It may be with a view to some such situation, quite as much as to eventualities in China, that the Russian Government has decided to add four army corps, a division of cavalry and one hundred and forty-three batteries to her "peace establishment." By over-running Asia Minor and occupying the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, a Russian General might hope to make the position of a foreign fleet in the Black Sea analogous in some sort to that of Admiral Cervera's in Santiago. The danger would be so self-evident that it is very improbable that it would be incurred. It is, nevertheless, interesting to note that the relations between Russia and the Porte have become so uncertain, that the possibility of the Sultan's offering no opposition to a hostile fleet entering the Black Sea has to be taken into account.

THE death of Mr. John Marshall deprives the Chamber of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association of a secretary who was exceptionally well informed on everything relating to the foreign and domestic trade of India. His experience made him an invaluable adviser and guide when difficult questions came up for consideration. He had a fund of information on mercantile problems always available, and his sound judgment and level-headedness were recognised alike by merchants and mill-owners. It will be difficult to replace him. He will be long remembered in Bombay for many sterling qualities of head and heart. The flour mills established by him in this city gave a great impetus to the export trade in Indian flour. He was the first to see the advantage of importing the best Hungarian machinery for the production of flour free from foreign admixture, which found markets as far west as Messina and Naples, where it was in request for making maccaroni, and eastward to Singapore and Penang. More recently an expert, brought out to Bombay by Mr. Marshall, established flour mills in Karachi, which supply the new settlements on the East African coast at Mombassa and elsewhere with Indian flour.

THE mortality in Bombay again rose during the week ended August 23rd, the total of 765 being 22 more than that of the previous week. The rate of increase is, however, smaller than it has been for nearly a month, and we are still a hundred to the good as compared with the total in the corresponding week of 1897. We are unfortunately 147 above the quinquennial average. This increase is more than covered by the plague total of 163, which is 60 higher than in the previous week, and is larger than at any time since the middle of the hot weather. In the corresponding week of last year only 13 deaths were ascribed to plague, but 117 were put down to cholera, which in the last record is only responsible for two deaths. Remittent fever had nominally 127 victims a year ago as against 56 now; but the marked divergence between the two years in respect to diseases of the respiratory system has been greatly contracted, the figures being 132 last year and 120 this. Relapsing fever still continues very persistent, although fully eight months have elapsed since the famine disappeared; the disease caused eleven deaths, all amongst Hindus. The racial distribution of the plague mortality continues to be especially severe on the Hindus, who, with Jains and Brahmins, absorb 146 of the 163 deaths, Mahomedans taking 14 of the remainder, Native Christians 2, and Parsis making up the total with a solitary fatal case. Mandvi with 22 deaths continues to retain the unenviable position of highest mortality from plague that has uniformly attached to it at the commencement of each succeeding epidemic. Khumbharwada with 19 deaths, Umarkadi with 17, Kamathipura with 15, and Middle and Lower Colaba with 10 stand next on the list. They are followed by Khara Talao with 9 deaths, and Market, Khetwadi, and Mahim with 8 each. The sections where no plague deaths were registered were Southern Fort, Esplanade, Choupati, Mahalakshmi, Second Nagpada, Parel, Sewri and Warli—eight sections out of 36. The small number of deaths entered in the plague column as "non-resident and unknown" is satisfactory as indicating three things—more accuracy in registration, greater care in looking after refugees, and what is still more important a cessation of the terrible practice of deserting dead bodies in the streets to which fear of the old system lead during the second epidemic. The people know and understand that the present rules are based on the principle laid down by Lord Saudhurst, that of letting persuasion do the work of fear, and therefore they no longer resort to the expedients which last year swelled the number of "unknown" victims of plague, and made the vital statistics as to the total plague mortality so unreliable.

SIR GORDON SPRIGG, the Cape Premier, having appealed to the electors with British Supremacy for his battle cry, has been defeated. The *Times* is rather belated in blaming the Premier for going to the country on such a platform. The *National Review*, in its excellent Colonial Chronicle, signalised the danger and denounced the folly of Sir Gordon Sprigg in raising such an issue and predicted his defeat a month earlier, while it was still time to rectify the mistake. Mr. Schreiner, representing the Opposition, and having the full support of the Afrikanders, showed more statesmanship in making the first plank in his platform a substantial contribution to the Imperial navy, thus rebutting the imputation of the Rhodesian Press that the African Party are disloyal to British interests. Sir Gordon Sprigg had identified himself with Mr. Rhodes, his letter to Mr. Chamberlain testifying to the value of that gentlemen's services to South Africa, and asserting his belief that they were regarded by all the English, and at least half the Dutch colonists, as fully atoning for his complicity in Jameson's raid, was read in the House of Commons by Mr. Chamberlain with great emphasis as a reason for not removing the Empire-builder's name from the list of Privy Councillors. To appeal to the electorate as the champion of British Supremacy was, under the circumstances, a serious blunder. The general belief was that it meant the return of Mr. Rhodes to the Cape as Prime Minister, and the reopening of the Transvaal question. That was not at all what Sir Gordon wanted, for he had stated very plainly, "Mr. Rhodes' enterprise in the north," in organising Rhodesia, "would be better supported by a strong Government at the Cape, of which Mr. Rhodes was not the head." But he was regarded as the partisan and tool of the arch-conspirator, and the choice of the battle cry confirmed that impression. Besides, he proposed to use a victory at the polls to effect a redistribution of seats which could only have one object in view. Mr. Schreiner trumped that card by proposing "such a redistribution of seats as would lawfully provide that the healthy balance of power now subsisting should not be unduly disturbed." The *Express*, an influential paper published in the Orange Free State, published a leader stating that the Cape Colony was on its trial: "Does it mean fair-play to the Republic or not? If it returns Mr. Rhodes as Premier (Sir Gordon Sprigg and the other members of the Ministry are but his marionettes), it throws down the gauntlet to the Republic, and it does so deliberately with its eyes wide open . . . If, on the other hand, it is not swayed by an unworthy race feeling; if it refuses to put at its head a man who has proved himself unworthy of such high trust as an Englishman and as a man, and who has done such incalculable injury to South Africa, then we shall know it is guided by a just sense of honour, and striving to uphold the highest traditions of the Empire." The result of the elections will reassure the Republics; and also put an end to the lurking hope in some quarters that the object of the Jameson raid would be accomplished by other but similar means.

THE correspondent of the *Times* in Uganda is responsible for the statement that as the native of India insists on having the food he is accustomed to, the transport of rations for the Indian troops employed in that territory costs the Government—the Imperial Government we are glad to say—Rs. 4 a day to feed. The rations of an Indian regiment in Uganda cost that Government, which is very rich, £78,000 a year. The Soudanese troops that revolted at such an inopportune moment, just as they were required to set out and forestall the French at Fashoda, carry their own food, and are not particular as to where it comes from, or who cooks it. But then Fuzzy Wuzzy likes to be paid regularly, and when he have done a few months campaigning he thinks he has a fair claim to a month or two at home with wife and weans. When he is denied these consolations, why, he turns up rough and marches to the Nile; if he takes his officers prisoners, he sentences them to be executed, and shoots them economically with one cartridge a-piece. He does not torture or ill-use them in the first instance, as he has been charged with doing; but he puts the execution through in a business-like fashion and continues his march to the Nile. Indian troops, whose rations cost the Government four rupees per *diem*, are perhaps on the whole more reliable than Fuzzy Wuzzy, who costs less, but has ideas peculiar to himself.

IN order to preside at the meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., to be held in the Town Hall this evening, His Excellency Lord Sandhurst arrived here last evening in company of Captain Young, aide-de-camp, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival being private a few officials only were present at the station, amongst them being Mr. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., Commissioner of Police; Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Acting Commissioner of Customs; Major E. C. Bethune, Officiating Assistant-Adjutant General. Bombay District; Mr. W. T. Morison, Collector of Bombay; Mr. E. Mawson, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; and Mr. J. Tate, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department. His Excellency on alighting shook hands with those present and then in company of Captain Young, drove to the Secretariat, where he is staying. Superintendent Jeffreys, of the Railway Police, was in charge of the train. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired at sunrise this morning to announce the arrival. According to present arrangement, Lord Sandhurst will return to Poona on Saturday afternoon by 2 o'clock train.

MR. W. L. HARVEY, I.C.S., has been appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

MR. A. W. G. CHUCKERBUTTY, I. C. S., on return to duty is appointed Assistant Collector, Sholapur.

THE Rev. F. N. Hill, M.A. Senior Presidency Chaplain, has been granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for one year.

MR. R. P. CLOGSTOUN has been appointed Police Officer in charge of His Highness the ex-King Thebaw of Burma at Ratnagiri.

MR. P. R. CADELL, I.C.S., on relief by Mr. J. Sladen, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Sindhi Translator to Government.

LIEUTENANT N. S. COGHILL, acting Second Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

MR. L. C. SWIFTE, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Janjira, during the absence on leave of Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., or pending further orders.

MR. O. V. MULLER, M.A., Professor of History and Political Economy, Elphinstone College, was granted privilege leave for one month and fourteen days from the 5th instant on half pay.

MR. B. C. H. CALCRAFT-KENNEDY, I.C.S., has been appointed Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara.

MR. P. PHILLIPOWSKY, has been appointed to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Hyderabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. R. Hoonahan.

LIEUTENANT N. S. COGHILL, Assistant Resident, Aden, has been appointed a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden, vice Captain F. W. G. Wadeson, resigned.

MR. R. C. BROWN, I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate Kolaba.

THE Administrator of the Seychelles Islands has appointed Mr. Geo. Waddell to be Emigration Agent for the Seychelles Islands in the Port of Bombay.

THE following appointments have been made during the absence of Mr. S. B. Doig, M. Inst. C.E., Chief Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division, on privilege leave:—Mr. T. W. DeWinton, to act as Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Division. Mr. Nanjundayya Belvadi, B.A., L.C.E., to act as Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara.

MR. J. SANDERS SLATER, Chief Presidency Magistrate Bombay, Captain K. Macaulay and Captain J. B. Macfadyen, Marine Surveyors, have been appointed to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the grounding of the S. S. "Cashmere" in Makalleh Harbour on the 3rd July as also the loss of her rudder when 700 miles distant from Bombay.

THE annual October Vacation of the High Court, will commence on Monday the 17th October, and end on Sunday the 6th November both days inclusive. The Court on the Appellate Side will sit for the disposal of ordinary Criminal business on Thursday the 27th October 1898. The Registrar's Office will be open daily from 11 a.m. till 4 p.m. during the Vacation, except on Saturdays and close holidays.

WITH reference to the terrible mortality now prevailing in Madras and the insanitary conditions that it indicates, a correspondent writes to the local *Mail*. "It is simply a disgrace to the Government to allow things to drift as is now done and to spend money on buildings of all kinds—such as Munsiff's Courts, Taluq Cutcherries, which might be built 20 years hence without any one being much the worse. Let Government suspend these unnecessary building operations for a few years in order that the Coonn and Madras generally may be placed in a safe sanitary condition. It is not only a local question, but one that concerns the province and more remotely the whole of India."

THE improvement in the time of delivery of the Calcutta and Allahabad dawks has again fallen off, and it is now 5-30 in the evening before the delivery begins.

A CROWD of some 200 Mahomedans marched to the plague camp at Bangalore on Monday to demand the release of a patient, and were promptly dispersed by the police. A spirit of unrest prevails in the city.

THE command of the Meerut district during General Sanford's deputation on the Transport Committee at Simla will devolve upon the senior officer in the district, presumably Colonel Rennick, though he has just been granted leave.

THE detachment of the 43rd Gurkhas marching to Gilgit from Abbottabad via Chilas must almost have reached their destination by now, as they started on the 3rd instant. The detachment of the 37th Dogras, whom the Gurkhas relieve as escort to the Political Agent, will start for India on the 29th instant, also marching by way of Chilas and the Khagan Valley.

MR. P. J. MCLEAN, who is stated in the English papers to have called himself a member of the Indian Civil Service—in the report of a case not very creditable to Mr. McLean's common sense—is not in the Civil List, a contemporary points out. There is a Mr. P. J. McLean set down in the directory as a supervisor, P. W. D. It would be a pity if the identity of a person who can attain such incredible silliness were mistaken.

THOUGH all tribal allowances to the Afridis are still suspended, pending the settlement of the Khyber question, such headmen as are employed to render assistance to General Egerton's Brigade in the matter of political information, the furnishing of supplies, etc., are well paid. This probably serves to keep the several sections of the tribe in good humour, though the clans, as a whole, are hungering after their old allowances.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Aug. 23 was 765, giving a death-rate of 45·62 per annum per thousand as against 52·52 the corresponding period of last year, and 37·01 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 226 died from fevers, of which 163 were bubonic; 1, small-pox; 2, measles; 2, cholera; 114, phthisis; 39, diseases of the nervous system; 120, affections of the respiratory organs; 37, diarrhœa; 29, dysentery; 44, still-born; 56, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 36; Brahmin, 22; Lingaet, 4; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 392; Hindu outcaste, 69; Musalman, 172; Parsee, 26; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 26; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; Negro-African, 5; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births was 232 as against 219 the corresponding period of last year, and 270 the average over the past five years.

THE Chairman, Municipal Council, Bezwada, reported to the Madras Government that the Southern Mahratta Railway Company refused to pay the profession tax levied on them in 1897-98 for carrying on their profession within the limits of the Bezwada Municipality, and requested the orders of Government in the matter. The Madras Government passed the following order thereon:—"In the opinion of Government the tax on arts cannot be imposed on the Southern Mahratta Railway Company by the Municipal Council of Bezwada without the previous sanction of the Government of India; but as it is under contemplation to abandon Schedule A. of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV. of 1884, as amended by Act III of 1897 in favour of the Schedule annexed to the Act of 1884 under which the tax was imposed on professions and not on incomes, the Government does not consider it desirable to apply at present to the Government of India for sanction to levy the proposed tax on the Southern Mahratta Railway Company." A similar complaint was made with reference to the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company; but it was subsequently discovered that this Company did not carry on business in Bezwada, and the Municipal claim was accordingly withdrawn.

A FULL account of the landslip at the Naini Tal Brewery from our correspondent, who visited the scene of the disaster, as well as an account from a traveller who went up to Naini Tal just after the hill had collapsed, will be found elsewhere. So far as at present known 27 lives were lost, while the upper buildings of the Brewery were wrecked, and the risk of further damage is by no means past. "There appears," says our correspondent, "to be some risk of the Manora Hill, immediately over the Brewery, causing further havoc, it having already cracked and settled several feet. There are also three other hill-sides near the slip which are badly cracked and threaten to come down into the valley. In fact the Ballia ravine valley, up which lies the main approach to Naini Tal, is in a very bad state indeed, and it is a matter for regret that Government in the eighties did not accept Mr. Willcock's proposal to line to the ravine from the Lake gutter to the Brewery at a cost of half a lakh. It would now probably cost at least three times as much as that to carry out the necessary protective works, and as long as the hills above are in their present tottering condition the attempt would be useless." It would be interesting to know exactly how much public money has been spent in buttressing or repairing the road to Naini Tal and the station itself in the last ten years.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, third Baronet, will be held in the Town Hall this afternoon to consider the steps to be taken to perpetuate his memory. H. E. Lord Sandhurst will preside; and among the other speakers will be Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, C. I. E., the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, Professor Hathornthwaite, &c. The principal resolutions to be placed before the meeting will be as follows:—"That this meeting records with deep regret the loss this city has sustained by the death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C. S. I., who had, by his constant readiness to promote all movements of public usefulness, by his sympathy with all classes of the community, and by his suavity of manners, gained the high esteem and respect of all classes amongst the citizens of Bombay; and resolves that an expression of its sympathy be communicated by the honorary secretaries to be appointed by this meeting to the Dowager Lady Jerbai Jamsetjee and to the present Sir Jamsetjee. That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to perpetuate in some suitable form the memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C. S.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ADVANCE TO KHARTOUM.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The gunboats and the cavalry have reconnoitred to within forty miles of Omdurman, where it was found that the Dervish outposts had been withdrawn.

General Hunter advances up the river to-morrow with the Egyptian and Soudanese division.

AUG. 25.

The next point of concentration for the Anglo-Egyptian Expedition to Khartoum will be Jebebroyon, 41 miles from Omdurman.

It has been ascertained that the Khalifas force is mainly armed with rifles, and it is reported that Omdurman is fortified most scientifically.

THE PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

AUG. 24.

A conference has been held at Manila between the Americans and the rebels.

The latter declared they were willing to co-operate with the Americans and to surrender their arms if assured that the Philippines will remain under an American or British Protectorate; otherwise they threaten a fresh rebellion the moment the Americans withdraw from Manila.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

Gloucestershire has beaten Surrey by five wickets.

Yorkshire defeated Sussex by 193 runs, and this victory makes Yorkshire secure of the Championship.

MR. CURZON'S SEAT CAPTURED BY THE LIBERALS.

AUG. 25.

The Parliamentary election for the vacancy at Southport, caused by the resignation of the Rt. Hon. Geo. N. Curzon on his appointment to the Viceroyalty of India, has resulted in the return of Sir Herbert Naylor-Leland, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 272 votes over Lord Skelmersdale, the Conservative candidate.

The voting was as follows:—

Sir H. Naylor-Leland	5,100
Lord Skelmersdale, ...	4,828

The result of the election is ascribed partly to the defection of a section of the Unionist votes, and partly to the disapproval of the Government's Chinese policy.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

INSUPERABLE OBSTACLE TO A SETTLEMENT.

The Canadian Preferential Tariff in favour of Great Britain is likely to be an insuperable obstacle to a settlement of the questions now under consideration by the Anglo-American and Canadian Conference at Quebec.

LORD C. BERESFORD'S MISSION TO CHINA.

Lord Charles Beresford, has started for China on his mission for the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, AUG. 25.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental, with the outward Mails of the 19th instant, left here at 9-30 p.m. on Wednesday (yesterday).

THE MURDER IN H. H. SIR AGA KHAN'S FAMILY.

ACCUSED BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 25.

The case against Jeewa, who murdered Aga Hasham Shah, was resumed to-day before Mr. Carvalho, the City Magistrate. The first witness examined was Mirza Hussein Roza, Mogul, who said he was a servant of Mirza Mehdi Khan, and knows accused, who came three nights successively to Aga Hasham to inquire about him before the day of the murder. He used to live in one of the rooms of Hasham Shah's bungalow, and used to come after 10 at night. Jeewa was inquiring about Hasham Shah and went away. The day of the murder he was washing his face near the tank, when Hasham Shah came out and went to Jeewa's room. Deceased stood near the pipe, which was a short distance from the accused's window, and from thence carried on the conversation. Accused came out and took deceased in, and after two minutes, heard shots in rapid succession, so quick that they sounded as two. Witness went to the window and found the room full of smoke. He went to another window and asked accused what was the matter, when he levelled his revolver and banged the window. He raised an alarm, and the servants came. They attacked the outer treliss door with two axes and broke open the inner door as well. Witness said, to accused that the closed pipe near which Aga Hasham Shah was standing could be seen from the fountain, and that was how he saw accused come and take deceased. Mahomed Hussein entered Jeewa's room first and seized him by the collar. The latter fired at him and missed. He fired a second time, and noticed Hussein's coat burning at the left shoulder. Abdool Rasool seized Jeewa's hand from behind. Mirza Mehdi Khan came in and, seeing what had happened. Fell down weeping. Removed my master's body from the room.

Sayyed Mahomed Hussein, a servant in Hasham Shah's bungalow, said. After giving tea to deceased, he went and sat in the tea room. He could not see deceased, but saw people running towards Jeewa's office. He looked at the window. The accused levelled, the revolver, but did not fire. The door which was closed was broken open and a hole was made with a hatchet, could not say who made the hole through which he levelled the revolver. The men separated and half went of the window. I saw deceased lying on the floor, and came back and broke open the door with a hatchet. He entered a small room in which there was no one, and from thence went into a large room in which deceased and accused were, and fired two shots at me. One took effect on my shoulder. I seized him by the collar, and Abdool Rasool came behind and caught hold of his hands and gave him two slaps. He let him go, as others seized him. The pistol dropped from his hand. I did not think that I was shot. They took me to hospital, where my wound was dressed. The wound is not healed. Accused had no questions to ask.

Abdool Rasool Suleiman Khoja, store-keeper, living in Aga Khan's bungalow, said: I arrested Jeeva for murdering Aga Hasham Shah about eleven days ago. I arrested him in his office. Mahomed Hussein was present. Accused fired twice at him, but did not know whether the shots took effect. I went forward and caught hold of him. The shots fired were from a revolver, the same now before the court. In answer to a question by accused, witness said there was a room empty next to accused's office He went there under deceased's instructions to nail a yellow screen for photographic use. Accused then pointed out the place to nail it.

Gulamali Ranjmali, Cabooli, table superintendent, said: I know accused, also deceased. I saw deceased dead in Jeeva's office. After seeing the body I went and gave information to police at Bolai Chowkey.

Jussaf Walad Hajee Hassum, partner in the firm of Jaffer Jussuff, said: I know accused. Hasham Shah told me to give the revolver to accused. I gave it, also 100 cartridges, on 22nd May.

Tokajee Luximon, clerk at Treacher and Company's, said: I know accused. I sold him two hunting knives.

Shaik Miya, police constable, said: I was on duty on Bolai Chowkey. The chief constable afterwords put me on duty at Aga Khan's bungalow at accused's office.

The case was adjourned till tomorrow.

POONA BYCICLE SPORTS.

POONA, AUG. 25.

A very large concourse of people were assembled this afternoon on the Gymkhana ground to witness the bycicle Gymkhana which was got up by Lieut. Sinclair of the Indian Marine. Before the programme commenced a sharp shower of rain fell, but fortunately it cleared away and did not interfere with the play. Six events were on the card.

First event.—Tilting and tent-peggings—Fell through.

Second event.—This was affinity tilting and tent-pegging competition, for which Mrs. Churchill offered a prize. The lady to take three rings and the gentlemen one peg. Points for pace. Six pairs competed. Won by Miss Churchill and Captain Addison. Mrs. Sinclair and Lieut. Hickman, and Mrs. Dickson and Lieut. Gibson tied for second place. It was run off and won by the former. The other competitors were Miss Fawcett and Lieut. Mills, Mrs. Donnet and Dr. Donnet, Mrs. Swiney and Mr. James.

Third event.—Gentleman or gentleman and lady—Driving Competition—Driver must have both feet up, twice round course, for which Mrs. Sinclair offered a prize. It was won by Mrs. Donnett and Lieut. Hickman.

Fourth event—Affinity Buffet race, for which Mrs. Crowe gave a prize. Affinities to ride round the course to refreshment buffet. Gentlemen to eat ice and sponge cake; lady to add up bill for same, both to ride round course to finishing post, lady bringing bill and gentleman ice glass and spoon. Six pairs competed and were run in heats. In first heat Miss Churchill and Mr. Duxbury won; in second heat Mrs. Dickson and Mr. Hickman. Final was won by Miss. Churchill, but having her sum wrong, the race was given to Mrs. Dickson.

Fifth events—Mrs. Donnett's prize—Affinity Parasol and Cheroot race—Gentleman to bring a parasol and lady a cheroot. After exchanging, gentleman to light cheroot and lady to open parasol, to come near winning post. Eight pairs entered and had to run in heats. The first heat was won by Mrs. Donnett and Mr. Nixon Echershaw; second heat was won by Miss Fletcher and Dr. Swinton. In the final the former won.

Sixth event—Mrs. Fawcett's prize—Gentleman's Fancy Dress Race—Competitors to carry dress in bundle once round, dismount, put on fancy dress and ride to winning post. This race caused a good deal of amusement. Three entered, namely, Lieut. Gibson as "Salvation" Lieut. Mills as "Trilby" and Mr. Taylor as "Clown." The former won easily.

POONA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Sandhurst Rugby Football Tournament will commence on Monday next on the Poona polo ground. Three teams entered, namely, Durham Light Infantry present holders of cup, Royal Irish Rifles and Shropshire Light Infantry. First ties will be played off between the former two teams, and final will be on Wednesday between Shropshire and winner of first match.

PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR.

There were 68 cases and 51 deaths recorded in Hubli, total up to date 2,079 cases, 1,742 deaths. Five talukas in Belgaum Collectorate have been attacked with plague, namely, Belgaum twelve villages, Chikodi one village, Sampgaon four villages, and Dhanapur six villages. There were 8 cases and 6 deaths in Belgaum on the 21st, 9 cases and 9 deaths reported in Bhor yesterday, and one imported case, one death from Shanna occurred in Poona city to-day.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE PLAGUE IN POONA.

Owing to the influx of persons from infected plague places into Poona Cantonment and suburbs, the following rules have been passed by the Poona Plague Committee, and will be brought into force from to-day: Bedding, clothing, &c., of all servants of officials, and all followers of visitors to Poona will be detained at the Poona railway station and disinfected. All servants and followers of officials and visitors will be placed under surveillance for ten days and will be required to attend at hospitals. For convenience of persons owning race horses entered for the Poona race meeting. Hospital Assistant will attend the race stand for medical examination of syces.

SUICIDE BY A JOCKEY.

Native jockies, on hearing the news of the death of Aga Hasham Shah, one of the old and faithful servants of Aga Khan, named Sayad Aulad Ayubhahib, committed suicide by hanging himself at Soni.

OUTRAGE AT FORT SANDEMAN.

PROMPT REVENGE.

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

A murderous outrage occurred at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan, yesterday, one sepoy of the 16th Bombay Infantry being killed and another wounded by two Ghazis, who were however themselves shot and killed on the spot by men of the regiment.

THE PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

Sir Robert Low arrives in India from home on the 29th October, and Sir George Luck on 5th November to take up Bombay and Bengal commands respectively. As Sir Charles Nairne vacates on the 4th September, while Sir Baker Russell embarks for home on 8th October, the interregnum in each case will therefore, be short.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Lieutenant Hopwood 22nd Madras Infantry, to officiate squadron officer, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Major Candy, 17th Bombay, Infantry to command 14th Bombay Infantry vice Colonel Lyster, vacated.

THE NIZAM'S BIRTHDAY.

SECUNDERABAD AUG. 25.

The festivities in connection with the Nizam's birthday commenced last evening and will be continued till Saturday. The chief features of the celebrations were expressed in the public illuminations and decorations. The Nizam's secretariats were brilliantly illuminated last night, and each office gave a public entertainment. Many thousands were out to see the illuminations, which were splendid, in every principal street. In Chudderghaut the Prime Minister gave a State dinner, at which every official, European and Native, including the Resident and suite, was present. Sir Kurshed Jah entertains the Residency Staff and officers of the garrison at a similar function on Friday night, and to-night the Nizam will appear in public to receive a gold casket and an address.

THE YUSUFFUDIN CASE.

The Yussuffudin plaint has been admitted by the District judge of Secunderabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, AUG. 24.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, AUG. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda arrived here from Colombo this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Matsuyama Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-4
Bar Silver	27 3-4

GENERAL MOORSOM, commanding Rawalpindi district, returns from leave on September 1st. He will then relieve General Corrie Bird as officiating Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in the Punjab.

PERSIAN GULF NEWS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, AUG. 20.

On the night of the 15th instant, a good deal of lightning was observed in this place, and the sky assumed an overcast and threatening appearance. This is a most unusual thing at this season, but an explanation has just been afforded by the arrival of a Muscat dhow from Chahbar, when at the same time a violent thunder and rain storm was raging, accompanied by a squall of some strength. This storm at such a season is almost without parallel, as the monsoon does not reach so far along the Makran Coast.

The heat is reported to have been most excessive latterly in the Gulf, and is probably due to the fact that a fairly strong monsoon has been blowing in the Arabian Sea; thus the air in the Gulf is dammed up and prevented from finding an outlet.

One of the new fashioned steamers of the "trunk" pattern recently visited the Gulf bringing a caro of kerosine in cases from the United States, and consigned to Bushire and Busrah. She occasioned much curiosity up the Gulf, as nothing like her had ever been seen before. She was a little early for the date season, so she took a charter for a voyage to Jeddah and back again to Busrah. While in the latter place a man was taken ill with heat stroke and while the vessel was in this port on her way to Jedda, the man died. Now it was pointed out a short time ago what a serious moral responsibility rests upon the shoulder of the shipowners who send their ships to places like the gulf without adequately protecting their crews by means of proper awnings, and the moral was thus enforced by the sad death of a Norwegian Naval Officer which took place on a ship in this port while he was on his way home. The only ships which are adequately proteced—in the opinion of a layman—are the British India Co.'s vessels, and if deaths take place on board such ships, it shows that it is imperatively necessary that other ships should also be properly protected. For instance only a few days after the recent death here a vessel—which usually trades to the west coast of South America arrived and with the exception of a strip of canvas placed over the bridge, there was not a vestige of an awning to be seen. How is this ship an exceptional case, as many commanders only seem to think it necessary to put up a slight awning over the poop and forecastle; and as the majority of their awnings simply consist of worn out sails or ancient tarpaulins, instead of the newest and strongest canvas which can be procured, they fail to check the suns rays to any great extent. Now although I do not believe in making mostly coddles of the crews of these ships—if such a thing could be accomplished. I do think it necessary that they should have a reasonable amount of protection afforded them against the often fatal effects of the sun in this climate. That more fatalities do not occur is due more to the extraordinary toughness of these men than to any other cause, yet at the same time it is high time that the pressure of pubiic opinion should make itself felt on the side of these hardy, hard worked, and badly paid men; and that this can be done by no other means than through the medium of the press seems indubitable.

His Highness the Sultan of Muscut, Said Feysul bin Turki, has for some weeks back been making a tour of his possessions. Nominally his Highness rules over a very large area of country, but his power is unfortunately not as great as that of his predecessors, who were war-like and high handed rulers. The present Sultan's power is principally kept up by the moral support he receives from France and England particularly the latter country, and were he left to his own devices, his sovereignty would probably be of but short duration. The particular tour he is now making is principally designed to strengthen his influence with the inland tribes, who generally afford him but slight recognition. To this end he recently arrived at a certain rather important town, where latterly some disturbances had taken place. With the object of putting an end to these disturbances and ensuring his authority in the future, H. H. proposed to garrison the fort with a guard which he had brought for that purpose, but on examining the fort he concluded that there was not sufficient accommodation for that purpose. So he determined to appropriate the house of a widow which stood close to the fort, or lodge the guard in it. He thereforegave the widow notice to vacate her house and hand it over to his men; but this particular widow was made of sterner stuff than H. H. bargained for, and she absolutely and entirely refused to move for the Sultan or his army? Moreover she promptly hired ten men and armed them with Martinis, and then defied the Sultan to mortal combat!

Whether he did not like the idea of losing his men in such an inglorious cause—for the widow's position was an uncommonly strong one—or whether he had too much of the chivalry of his ancestors burning in him—and chivalry is by no means dead among the Arabs—is not known. Suffice it to say that according to present reports the widow still holds her own unmolested One cannot help thinking that his Highness must have been touched by the spectacle of this plucky woman refusing to budge from her home, and have reconsidered his decison, at any rate one hopes so for the credit of the sex.

SCENES IN THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.

BENCH AND BAR.

Scarce can I speak, my choler is so great.
O, I could hew up rocks, and fight with flint,
I am so angry at these abject terms.

2 Henry VI Act V Sc. 1.

Mr. Justice Davies has the well-deserved and most honourable reputation of being as conscientious a judge as ever sat in judicial chair in the Madras High Court. It is a pity, however, that in the matter of getting angry his reputation is also assured; and really, he seems of late to have been getting angrier than usual. Somewhere or other in the High Court, above all places, there's always some "chiel or other takin notes," and to-day the notes that a certain "chiel" has voluntarily supplied us with are so interesting that by faith we "print 'em." The following are reports of things that have occured in the Madras High Court:—

10th August, 1898.

DAVIES AND BENSON, J. J.

Benson J.—Read the oral evidence.

Bespondent's Vakil.—Begins reading from the beginning.

Davies J.—There's not a word about the purchase. It's a waste of time.

The Vakil.—Turning over the page, reads the three lines relating to the mortgage.

Davies J.—You have skipped over the portion purposed. You tried to deceive me about G. and G. I., now you skip over the evidence.

Vakil.—I never deceived you, my Lord.

Benson J.—Read the evidence.

Vakil reads the cross-examination of the 2nd Defendant.

Davies J.—No use reading further. I say you deceived me.

Vakil.—I did not. Your Lordship may come to any conclusion, I can only say I did not deceive you.

Davies J.—You did, sir. If I had the power, I would suspend you. Go on, sir. Have you anything more to say.

Vakil.—I have nothing more to say.

The appeal was eventually decided in the Respondents favour on the ground suggested by the Vakil that what applied to the mortgage applied equally to the sale also.

22nd August, 1898.

DAVIES AND MOORE, J. J.

Davies J. reads a passage from the record.

Advocate (interrupting—apparently somewhat rudely). It is not so, No.

Davies J. (not unreasonably nettled). Why, did you deny what I read to you just now from the record?

Advocate.—No my lord, it's so difficult for us. . .

Davies J.—It's very difficult for us also to have to deal with the lies of Vakils. It is quite enough for us to have to deal with the lies of witnesses and parties. It's absurd; (muttring) you misread the record.

Advocate.—If it is so, I beg your Lordship's pardon. I must accept your Lordship's statement. I'm sorry.

Davies J.—I'm also sorry that practitioners of this Court should utter falsehoods in Court. You don't deserve to be a Vakil of this Court, or an advocate for the matter of that. You are a disgrace to the bar. (This is not the first time you have uttered a falsehood. You did so several times last week.)

To be sitting in the High Court, listening to the dry prosings of advocates and vakils is a sort of work in the doing of which, if we were put to it, we would certainly not guarantee neither to get angry nor to go to sleep. Seriously, though, it is a pity that expressions of an unseemly sort should drop from the bench to the bar; for a lack of respect, like a lack of love, produces a similar lack in others, and respect for the bench is the first demand in a well-ordered court of law.—*Madras Times.*

THE *Poineer* hears from Rangoon that some subordinates employed by the Bombay-Burma Trading Company have been detected in cutting green teak in the eastern forest tracts of Lower Burma. This is a violation of the contract with the Government and the consequences are likely to be rather serious.

EXCITING TALE FROM DINDIGUL.

FIVE men of the Pullar caste, says the Dindigul correspondent of a Madras paper, are being prosecuted by the Police of Palakanooth on a charge of murder. One night, about four months ago, these five men and another named Arasan, of the same caste, were sleeping in the fields. Arasan got up, and, by mistake, lay down on the mat of one of these men, who requested Arasan to get off. Arasan refused. This led to words, and eventually to blows. Subsequently Arasan got quarelling with the men's wives. The five men thereupon determined to get rid of Arasan, and the prosecution evidence is to the effect that they waited in ambush for Arasan in a field at a late hour in the night, and when he came, all of them beat him severely, and one of them dealt him

A FATAL BLOW,

which brought him to the ground. The five men then ran away a short distance, and then came back, carried off the corpse of the deceased, and buried it in a ditch. The relatives of the deceased, made searching enquiries, but could get no information. Some six days after the disappearance, the relations were informed that

A DOG HAD BEEN SEEN

devouring the flesh of a human skull in the garden of a wealthy ryot, and, on searching, they found a pile of earth recently raised, with some marks of blood. Information was given to the village authorities, and special reports were sent to the Police and Magistracy, who repaired to the place and disinterred the body, an odd slipper, a betel bag and a cloth, which had been buried with the body. The relatives identified the body as that of the deceased Arasan, and the police have worked up the case. One of the five prisoners in the police investigation made

A CONFESSIONAL STATEMENT

implicating himself and the four others, and on the recommendation of the police authorities, the District Magistrate has tendered him a pardon under Section 337 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The prisoners were put on their trial on the 17th inst., and, as they were very poor, Mr. D. P. Antonio gratuitously defends them. The prisoner who made the confessional statement was removed from the dock, and the tender of pardon was read to him, and he was examined as a prosecution witness. About eight witnesses were examined in examination-in-chief, and the case stands adjourned to the 26th inst. for cross-examination.

THE PLAGUE AND ITS REMEDY.

I

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The plague now threatens to be with us for an indefinite period? and if Bombay is to be saved, the whole question of the conditions under which it has originated and prospered among us must be carefully gone into in a scientific way. We have had enough of experiments by way of disinfection, segregation and quarantine with their unavoidable miseries but with no tangible effect. The epidemic returns and goes entirely oblivious of the so-called stamping-out measures. It is I think time, therefore, that people responsible for the health of the city and the country ought to turn their serious attention to the real causes that make Bombay a favourable culture ground for plague germs instead of making frantic but vain efforts during the time each epidemic runs its course to smother it, and bringing inevitable financial ruin both to Government and the people. It is with these feelings that I venture to take the liberty of intruding upon the public with the conclusions that I have formed on the subject after a patient and careful study about it. While I was at Baroda, as Principal of the Kala Bhavan, the important question of the removal and disposal of the sewage of large cities interested me very much, and I carefully followed and studied the learned articles on the subject that appeared from time to time in the Journal of the Society of the Chemical Industry of which I am a member. I also collected and studied the vast literature that exists on the subject and with due regard to the climatic and other conditions of the country formed my own conclusions about it. When I came to Bombay some three years back, I was soon struck by the atmosphere being laden with sulphuretted hydrogen and other sewage effluvia. I then had a talk about the matter with my friend Dr. Deshmukh, who as a Chemist of long experience was in the best position to appreciate and understand the gravity of the situation. I then said that the question of the sewage was a momentous and pressing one, and unless the Municipality and the authorities concerned tackled it properly, Bombay must soon be involved in some terrible epidemic. Little did I then dream that my fears were going to be realised so soon. But unfortunately within a few months the plague made its first appearance in Mandvi, and the history of its course from then up to now is painfully before the mind of the public. We have been spasmodically resorting to sulphur-burning, lime-washing, segregation, quarantine, evacuation of houses, inoculation, rat-killing and what not, but with no effect; and the authorities and everybody came to a pessimistic feeling of helplessness. The view of European experts based on investigation and experience is however quite hopeful and it may be summed up as follows in the words of Dr. Rideal:—

"The ideal of disinfection is to stamp out the pathogenic bacteria, just as weeds are extirpated from a garden. This can never be done until their hotbeds, the filthy slums of cities and the neglected country villages are cleansed and supplied with plenty of good water, and in the cities, with air and, above all, light. Every dirty court or alley is an admirable culture-medium in which disease organisms may multiply; these issuing in a variety of ways, as by clothes, food, and even sometimes by the atmosphere, may unexpectedly decimate the so-called better neighbourhoods. There is no reason why infectious diseases of all kinds should not be entirely abolished, but it can only be done when the entire population is supplied with knowledge, and placed under condition in which health is possible. At present it is indispensable that measures of precaution should be taken continually and habitually to prevent any outbreak rather than, as too often is the case, only spasmodically when a plague like cholera threatens. The success of improved sanitaion in rendering obsolete in modern Europe such plagues as carried off millions at intervals in the Middle Ages, shows that the abolition of infectious disease is possible but we have still among us that sad disgrace, our customary and (and preventable) autumnal epidemic of scarlatina." This would certainly yield to vigorous and systematic insistance upon isolation and application of disinfectants. With reference to the first precaution, more and better accommodation will have to be provided. As to the second, one great reason of the want of progress has been the fact, that many of the modes of disinfection, even those prescribed by high authorities, are absolutely inefficient and useless. We must get rid, to begin with, of the idea that the creation of a rival smell is any criterion of safety; we must cease to be misled by laudatory advertisements, and antiquated opinions founded on inaccurate experiments before bacteriology became a science, and we must not grudge the expense of a sufficient quantity and a proper application of the disinfectants that have been proved scientifically to really effect their purpose. The problem then resolves itself into a struggle for existence between man and inimical micro-organisms, which are known to have great vitality, powers of endurance, and facilities for penetration, accompanied by a stupendous fecundity."—Yours, etc.,

Wilson College, Aug. 22. T. K. GAJJAR.

B. V. R. CYCLING CLUB SPORTS.

AN interesting programme of sports arranged by the Bombay Volunteer Rifles' Cycling Club was gone through yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines ground, a fairly good number of competitors turning up. The weather was fine and a very large crowd of spectators collected to witness the sport. There were altogether five events and they were keenly contested:—

I EVENT—Spiral Race:

Mr. P. Soundy	1
Mr. F. English	2

II EVENT—One mile Handicap:

Mr P Soundy	1
Mr Longland	2

III EVENT—Ladies' Race—Last Past Post:

Miss B Beniston	1
Miss Benniston	2

IV EVENT—Cheroot and Umbrella Race:

Mr W St John Church, nominated by Miss Beniston	1
Mr F Soundy, nominated by Miss Elsie Soundy	2

V EVENT—Costume Race:

Mr H Soundy.....	1
Mr P Soundy	2

THE following officers of the Royal Engineers have been placed under orders for India, to succeed to vacancies on the Indian establishment: Lieutenant Tandy vice Lieutenant Tonge, killed; Second Lieutenant R. H. Thomas, T. Gracey, Home, Goodwin and W. H. Evans. These officers fill the places, respectively, of Captain Pilcher, Major Hickson, Lieutenant Hildebrand and Captain Schreiber, who have reverted to the Imperial establishment, and Captain Bullen, deceased.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

(*Author of* "*Greater Britain*," &c.)

IV.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND FRANCE.

WE have made in recent years considerable sacrifices for the sake of good relations with the French. We have given up our perpetual most-favoured-nation clause and low-duties Treaty in Tunis to them; we have gone out of our way to expressly recognise their action in Madagascar, which has led to annexation with similar effect upon our trade, and, while in Siam we have helped them to obtain from the Siamese the recognition of their extension over a large tract of territory which was recently Siamese, in Africa we have over and over again yielded before French enterprise. There has all the time been pending between ourselves and France a really dangerous question which grows more and more difficult as well as dangerous every day. If a policy of "graceful concession" is to be pursued, it is in French concession in Newfoundland that we ought to find our *quid pro quo*.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, Newfoundland became a wholly British Colony, and the subjects of France were forbidden to "erect any buildings there besides stages made of boards and huts necessary and usual for drying of fish or to resort to the said island beyond the time necessary and for fishing and drying of fish. But it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and to dry them on land in that part only," &c.,—namely on what was called the "French Shore." By the Treaty of Paris of 1763, this provision as to "fishing and drying" was confirmed, and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon were ceded to France as a shelter for the French fishermen—the French engaging to erect no buildings upon them except for the convenience of the fishery—a condition which they have violated. By the Treaty of Versailles of 1783 the French, to "prevent quarrels which have hitherto arisen, . . . consent to renounce the right of fishing in[a] &c., *i.e.*, varying the] so-called French Shore. The King of England by a declaration promised to prevent his subjects from interrupting by their competition the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise of it, and promised for this purpose to cause the fixed settlements which might be found there to be removed. He also promised that the French should not be incommoded in cutting wood necessary for the repair of scaffolds, huts, and boats. On the other hand, the method of carrying on the fishery hitherto in existence was to be the plan upon which the fishery should continue to be carried on, the French were to be forbidden to winter in Newfoundland and were to build only scaffolds, and the British were not to molest the French during their fishing, nor to injure their scaffolds in their absence. The islands ceded were to serve as a "real shelter to the French fishermen." Mr. A. W. Harvey, one of the Newfoundland delegates who appeared at the Bar of the House of Commons, has pointed out in a memorandum published by our Government, with the approval of the Colonial Office, that our trouble lies in the words of our own King's declaration, but if that has to be read strictly against us, we ought to read the French King's declaration strictly, and we have never held the French to its observance. By the Treaty of Paris of 1814 the previous enactments were unhapily continued.

To judge by the whole of the language employed in the negotiations and declarations, no kind of fishery was contemplated except cod fishing, and cod were intended by the word "fish." The word "fish" in Newfoundland in the present day means cod.

In 1857 the Secretary of State for the Colonies promised that the two principles which would continue to guide the Home Government were "that the rights at present enjoyed by the community of Newfoundland are not to be ceded or exchanged without their assent; and that the constitutional mode of submitting measures for that assent is by laying them before the Colonial Legislature." Proposed arrangements with France having been "refused by the Colony will, of course, fall to the ground. You are authorised to give such assurance as you may think proper that the consent of the community of Newfoundland is regarded by H.M.G as the essential preliminary to any modification of their territorial or maritime rights."

Newfoundland is now a self-governing Colony possessing responsible institutions, and it is, so far as I know, the only such Colony over which, or any portion of which, any foreign Power claims what lawyers call a servitude. The British Crown is admittedly sovereign in all parts of Newfoundland, including the so-called French Shore. The Colonial Legislature deals by statute and by its administration with all portions of the Colony, but a foreign Power has rights within the territorial waters, and during a large portion of the year on the actual shore of the Colony, which, so far as they go, are in derogation of the usual rights of the Sovereign and of the Legislature.

Under the King's declaration British naval officers have exercised singularly arbitrary powers on the coast of Newfoundland,—powers which, it may be confidently said, have often exceeded their statutory authority, and which, if the poor people concerned could have brought them before the courts, British or Colonial, would have been severely condemned. As regards principle, however, there was no conflict between the Colonial and the British Governments until the time of the administration of 1886-1892.

In 1882-83 and 1884 certain British subjects had erected lobster factories at spots on the so-called French Shore, where there were no houses or buildings of any kind and where no fishermen, either French or English, had been in the habit of fishing. In 1886 French fishermen visited the district for the purpose of catching lobsters. In 1887 a French warship cut the gear of all the British lobster traps and set them adrift so that they were destroyed. A British officer on the coast supported the French naval division in their action. In 1888 the captain of H. M. S. Emerald compelled the British lobster catchers to move. The ground given up to this time was that the lobster trawls and traps interfered with the French fishing, *i.e.*, presumably the French cod fishing.

Lord Iddesleigh in 1886 had protested in advance against the erection of French lobster factories in these words addressed to M. Waddington: "I have to express the hope that the French naval officers will make known to the persons concerned that such a course is not allowed by the treaties and must be discontinued." It is a pity that these words were not stood to by our Government. In July 1888 Lord Knutsford informed Lord Salisbury that the construction of lobster factories then commenced by the French and the asserted claim to grant to French subjects lobster concessions "are clearly contrary to treaty."

It was in 1888 that some French subjects set up a claim that two British subjects, Murphy and Andrews, were violating the treaties by taking and canning lobsters on the so-called French Shore, and that French subjects and French only had the right to take and can lobsters on that shore, and to erect upon British territory factories or establishments for the purpose of preserving lobsters. The subject at once grew into a prominence which has dwarfed all other developments of the Newfoundland question.

In September 1888, we addressed to France a note calling attention to the illegality of French lobster packing factories. The French Government several times stated that these factories were temporary, and with regard to some of them they said they had been suppressed, but, as a matter of fact, they continued to exist, and a fresh protest was made by Lord Salisbury at the end of 1888 and beginning of 1889 against "an assumption of territorial rights in derogation of the sovereignty of the British Crown." The French Government then for the first time set up an entirely new contention—that lobsters were fish, and, apparently, that their factories were legal. Arbitration was first proposed by Lord Salisbury in 1889, when the Newfoundland Government absolutely refused the arbitration suggested. In May 1890 the Foreign Office informed the Government of France that they could not admit the contention that French naval officers can have a right to interfere with British fishermen in the territorial waters of a British Colony; but, nevertheless, the French have continued to do so up to the present time.

The Newfoundland Shore cod fisheries, which alone were contemplated by the treaties, are so unimportant as compared with those of the Great Bank south of Newfoundland open to all nations, that only seven French boats fish on the so-called French Shore, as against the hundreds which fit out either in Flanders, Picardy, Normandy, Brittany, or St. Pierre and Miquelon to prosecute the fishery on the Bank. The lobster-canning industry, on the other hand, is a lucrative one; and unfortunately, although in theory we have always asserted that lobsters are not fish under the treaty, that the scaffolding for drying cod contemplated by the treaties cannot cover lobster-canning factories, and that, moreover, in any case, we have a concurrent right of fishery with that of France on the so-called French Shore; yet British naval officers interfered along with the French to cause the removal of establishments erected by British subjects for the purpose of taking and canning lobster. This action on the part of the British officers has been distinctly held to be illegal by the courts, both in first instance and on appeal. It is really monstrous after the direct prohibition by the Treaty of Utrecht of the erection of buildings by the French except those "necessary and usual for the drying of fish" (while all the later documents speak of the fishery assigned by the Treaty of Utrecht and declare that the future method of carrying it on shall be the primeval method of carrying it on) to then pretend that lobster-canning is included in the words used to cover the drying of cod. Instead of protecting British fishermen in the prosecution of their lawful avocation and resisting the new claim of the French, our Government, after failing to enforce the claim of the French, tried to go to arbitration upon it before a court in which the best known personage was to have been M. de Martens, the hereditary librarian of the Russian Foreign Office, whose opinion on such points was hardly likely to be impartial. Luckily the French added a condition the enormity of which was such that the arbitration has never taken place, and it may be hoped now never will.

While British officers were backed up by the Government in most arbitrary action on behalf of the French and against the colonists, the theory continued to be that the French pretensions were disputed by us. At the end of 1889 the Home Government sent for the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, who came to England in 1890. A *modus vivendi* was agreed to, preserving such British lobster factories as existed, and the French Government agreeing that they would undertake to grant no new lobster-fishing concessions "on fishing grounds occupied by British subjects," whatever that might mean. But the limitation was afterwards explained away, and the *modus vivendi* stated to mean the *status quo*. The Colonial Government strongly protested against the *modus vivendi* as a virtual admission of a concurrent right of lobster fishing prejudicial to the position of Newfoundland in future negotiations; and there can be no doubt that the adoption of the *modus vivendi* by the British Government, without previous reference to the Colony and against its wish, was a violation of the principle laid down by the then Mr. Labouchere, when Secretary of State in 1857, and by Lord Palmerston. Our Government deny this, because they expressly reserved all question of principle and right in the agreement with the French; and that is so, of course: but there can be no doubt about the effect of what they did.

By an answer given by an Under Secretary of State in the House of Commons, the views of the Newfoundland Government were misrepresented, it being stated that they "were consulted as to the terms of the *modus vivendi*, which was modified to some extent to meet their views, although concluded without reference to them in its final shape;" but the Newfoundland Government insisted that the terms of the *modus vivendi* had not been modified in accordance with their views, as they had protested against the whole arrangement. The Home Government quibbled and said that the answer showed that the Newfoundland Government were not responsible for the *modus vivendi* as settled. Plain people, however, must continue to be as indignant as the colonists are at the misrepresentation and breach of Mr. Labouchere's principle.

The terms of the *modus vivendi* accord to unfounded pretensions the standing of reasonable claims, and confer upon the French the actual possession and enjoyment of the rights to which these claims relate. Mr. Baird refused to comply with the *modus vivendi*. Sir Baldwin Walker, commanding on the coast, landed a party of blue-jackets in 1891 and took the law into his own hands against Mr. Baird, was sued for damages, and twice lost his case. There had been an Imperial Act under which Sir Baldwin Walker might have been protected, but it had been repealed when self-government was granted to Newfoundland. In the same year of 1891 a Newfoundland Act was passed under heavy pressure from the Home Government, compelling Colonial subjects to observe the instructions of the naval officers to the extent of at once quitting the French Shore if directed, and the Act was to be in force till the end of 1893. The Home Government had passed a Bill through the House of Lords, brought it to the House of Commons, and dropped it before it received the Royal Assent, only after the Prime Minister of Newfoundland had been heard at the Bar of both Houses and had promised Colonial legislation. The French Government have insisted that a British Act should be passed; and Lord Salisbury, while declaring that

years. The Newfoundland Government then agreed to re-enact the temporary Bill for one year without prejudice to their position. This proposal was refused by Lord Ripon, and the Colonial Government then gave way. The temporary Act has since been again and again renewed.

It is pretended that the British squadron on the coast of Newfoundland protects British subjects in the exercise of their rights against unlawful acts on the part of the French. But, judging by the actions of British officers, their instructions, which are secret, must be in absolute antagonism to the declaration of our statesmen in their despatches. Where a Frenchmen commits an act of violence against a British subject by destroying his boat or fishing gear, the British subject can find in practice no remedy, as the case is reported by the officer in command of the British ship on the station to the Admiral, by the Admiral to the Admiralty, by the Admiralty to the Foreign Office, and by the Foreign Office to the Ambassador in Paris, with instructions to submit the matter to the French Government. The French Government then refuses redress, and the matter comes back again through the same channel. Where the case arises upon land the British subject complains to the Governor, the Governor to the Colonial Office, the Colonial Office to the Foreign Office, and the Foreign Office to the Admiralty, for it to be referred to the naval officer on the station for report; the officer on the station returns it through the Admiral to the Admiralty, the Admiralty to the Foreign Office, the Foreign Office to the British Ambassador in Paris, and then back as before in the invariable form—" H. M. G. regret that they are unable to obtain from the French authorities a recognition of the claim." The pretensions of the French officers on the so-called French Shore are unbounded, extending to the point of actually ordering British vessels out of British waters, where they are merely using the harbour and coast, the absolute possession of which by Great Britain is acknowledged by the Treaty of Utrecht. 700 miles of coast of a British Colony become a no-man's-land, with no security of any sort against arbitrary rule by foreign naval officers, and mines are undeveloped on account of the dog-in-the-manager policy pursued, not because the fishery is of the slightest value in itself or really exercised, but because we happen to have other difficulties with France—in Africa, for example—for which the Newfoundland colonists are certainly not responsible. The French Government actually grant concessions to French subjects to engage in industry upon portions of British soil, nominally governed by British magistrates and represented by members in the Colonial Legislature. The French insist that their right of fishing on the so-called French Shore is absolute and not current; yet we granted similar rights at one time to the United States in similar words, and this right was always held in practice to be concurrent and not exclusive. The French have gone so far, in the words of M. Flourens when Foreign Minister, as to assert that the so-called French Shore "ought to have remained uninhabited." We may agree with the French so far as this—that, under any other circumstances than the coast of this British Colony being desert, the Newfoundland contention is a true one—that the French rights are "anomalous and intolerable."

The temporary Act which we have bullied the Colony into passing is a shameful Act, without precedent or parallel in the British Empire. In the words of one of the leading statesmen of Newfoundland, it is one "by which the liberties and property of our people were made subject to the will of naval officers . . . acting under instruction from the British Government." Under it British subjects can be arrested and deported from the soil of a self-governing Colony to another part of the Colony before trial and without appeal. The whole story is one of abdication of rights in consequence of threats. No such state of things would be tolerated in the case of any other self-governing Colony; and we have only to ask ourselves what we should do if the Newfoundlanders had the spirit of the Australians in order to convince ourselves of this fact.

Newfoundland, which is poor and backward as compared with the other self-governing Colonies, has frequently been solicited to come into Canadian federation, for it is the only portion of British North America not included within the Dominion. It has hitherto declined, but will probably end by agreeing, and anything which can widen its interests and which may thus improve its politics will be a boon to Newfoundland.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You give an extract in your today's issue of a letter from the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* to the effect that there is a feeling abroad that the Currency Committee deliberations may yet result in a compromise with a lower value fixed on the rupee than 1s. 4d., and, as an excuse for such a step, we are told the political side of the question has profoundly impressed not only the Committee, but also several members of the British Government. We have been accustomed to such remarks from the *Pioneer's* Calcutta Commercial correspondent as, for instance, when the Government reduced the sale of Council Bills. What I cannot understand is that with money so cheap and the Bank rate about 3 per cent and money refused here at 2½ per cent for short deposit, why Exchange keeps so remarkably steady. Surely the said correspondent who so freely airs opinions and sets up as a sort of authority can offer some explanation on the subject. These said political considerations we have seen have always been one-sided and intended not for the benefit of poor old India,—but for the benefit of a set of financiers and others, whose self-interest must have paramount attention. It is also strange, but nevertheless a fact, that all past disastrous measures that have been forced on poor India by the Home Government, such as the abolition of the Cotton Frauds Act, the Factory Act, &c., the old bogie ("political considerations" or, in other words, "party votes") is trotted out and India is compelled to submit, and fair play is put in the back ground. Then, too, even if the ratio of Exchange were reduced to, say, 1s. 3d. the rupee, or even 1s. 2d. the rupee, would this concession satisfy these said Interested parties? Would not the concession be the stepping-stone to the ulterior object—namely the opening of the mints and the flooding of the country with what might well be termed the refuse of Europe and America—silver? What, do you not report in your to-day's paper regarding the Tea planters' side of the question when comparing sales of Indian teas and teas in China? Will this-party submit to any basis which is not the same as that of China? No; and any concession now made will mean an early opening of the Mints of India to India's lasting ruin. We will then see in the near future the results of a measure which has for its object of discrediting the present efforts and position of the Government of India in maintaining a fixed measure of Exchange, and when this happens perhaps the parties whose political considerations are now being thrown to the force matters will rise to the occasion to help India and ignore private interests. I am surprised the working classes of Lancashire do not see through this political move. To them a steady Exchange is everything. Surely suave speeche, &c., have not blinded them to the fact that cheaper bread means less wages.—Yours, &c.,

AN OLD ANGLO-INDIAN.

SHORTNESS OF WATER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The residents of the houses situated in Dalal Street have had no water the whole of yesterday, and many of them had to go about afresh and hungry, as no food could be cooked without water. Will you kindly whisper this into the years of our good City Fathers and ask for a better arrangement? No notice appeared in the public journals that the water-works are under repairs, and even if they were, surely they are not absolutely necessary to be carried on day and night, depriving the people of their supply altogether.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 24. C. F. L.

WE regret to announce the death at the Zoological Gardens of the gigantic specimen of Daudin's tortoise (*Testudo Daudini*) after having been at the gardens a little more than a year. The animal will be preserved and mounted for Mr. Rothschild's museum at Tring. It is unfortunate that the tortoise should have died just now, since, from its vast size and great age, which must be at least two hundred years, it would have been of considerable interest to the foreign zoologists who will visit the gardens during the Congress to be held this month. Nothing is known as to the cause of death. The animal, however, had been off its feed for some time. Under natural conditions these great tortoises are said to bury themselves at certain seasons, just as the common European tortoises do at the approach of winter; and it is possible that the want of opportunity to bury itself may have had a prejudicial effect on the animal's spirits. Fortunately there are still in the gardens other specimens of the same species in excellent condition, though of smaller size.

NAGPUR NOTES.

SINCE I last wrote, says our local correspondent, the weather has been more or less showery and on one occasion rain fell with force. In Raipur, Sambalpur and Balaghat the rain fall has been heavy and moderate in northern districts. The crops seem to be progressing favourably though in the Janjgir tehsil, Bilaspur District, insects are doing damage to the rice crop. In Narsingpur, Mandla and portion of Damoh weeding operations are impeded. In a few districts land is being prepared for winter sowings while in the Seoni District transplantation of rice is completed and continues in other places. In five districts cattle disease is bad prices of grain, rice, wheat and juari show a general tendency to fall. The Volunteers are hard at work morning and evening. The recriuts of the Bengal Nagpur Railway are seen every day between 7 and 8 a.m., going through their facings and the Volunteers of this corps have two parades a week. The N. V. Rifles are likewise busy. On Wednesday last a team composed of Officers of both the B. N. Railway and N. V. Rifles fired against the officers of the South Lancashires stationed at Kamptee, and came off victors by thirty-six points. At 200 yards the Regulars were a head by 20 points but at 500 and 600 yards the Volunteers scored higher points with the result stated.—A challenge has been accepted by the N. V. Rifles from the Sergeants of the South Lancashire Regiment to a rifle competition, eight men a side, distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. After the shooting there will be a Cricket Match to be followed by a concert in the evening.—Last Saturday three Cricket Matches were played—one was between the St. Francesde Sales Students and the detachment garrisoning our fort. The boys won by two runs—the scores being Military 49—Students, 51. The second match was between two elevens under Messrs. Shakespear and McGarry respectively. Mr. Shakespears side scored 109 runs of which Shakespear, Venkatratnam, Kawashad accounted for more than half—Mr. McGarry's men made 89 runs—the chief scoring being Knowles, Bailow, Scutt and Quiters. Newbond did well with the ball taking five wickets. In the third match the Y. M. C. A. Cricket team met an eleven of the Battery and were defeated by 20 runs.—Chatre's Circus is still here playing to full houses. Last Saturday evening our Commissioner accorded his patronage to the performance and from an early hour the pavilion began to fill and at the time appointed to begin operations many had to be refused tickets. As a taken of his appreciation Mr. Nedham gave Mr. Chatre a written testimonial.—Another murder of a cold blooded character is reported from the City. The victim of this cruel outrage was a young woman who sometime back was converted to the Mahomedan faith—she herself being of the Brahmin caste. Though the real object of this crime has not transpired it is surmised that the deed has been committed by a jealous paramour who is believed to be a Mahomedan. The Police are 'quite sanguine of running to earth the culprit.—I have been asked by some Railway men about the prospects of getting on in the Uganda Railway. As I know nothing about the matter could give no information. I learn however that several good men from the N. W., and other Railways are soon sailing for Mombassa from Lahore and if any of your readers would kindly keep in enlightening them on this subject many a grateful heart would lift up a chorus of thanks. There appears to be some relief for the poor working man in the opening of the Africa lines. And when the China and further Burmah Railways are complated I have no doubt the Managers of Indian lines will be compelled to raise the wages of their servants and treat them with more consideration than they have done here to fore.

SUGGESTED PUBLIC MEMORIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After waiting for several months in the futile hope of seeing some form or other of a public memorial being given to the late Hon. Mr. Javerilal, I now humbly beg to approach the public through the medium of your esteemed journal. Anybody who knows anything about social, political or educational questions, relating to the native community of India is aware that the late Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik devoted his energies like a martyr to the cause of his country. Whenever the interests of the people were concerned, he was in the forefront, and whenever any public grievance was noticed he was ready and willing to redress it, nay he would not rest till he had achieved the object, and like a man despite, any influence or pressure that might be brought to bear upon him, he fought for his countrymen. But what do we see of him? Is there any form of memorial to keep before us and our generations to come a lasting memory of the deceased, who was always burning with the zeal of the cause of the country. In the Municipal Corporation, the Legislative Council, Presidency Association, Provincial Conference, and all other leading political and social institutions, of which he was one of the leading factors he was respected and admired for sound judgment, strong common sense, vast experience, devotion and good sense. I can produce a list of leading journals both Anglo-Indian and Native, whose columns were indebted to the late gentleman for the most useful and sensible articles on the burning questions of the day. It is impossible to describe in detail the good works of Mr. Javerilal in a limited space of a newspaper correspondence: but I only mention the mere fact to refresh the memory of my countrymen who have altogether forgotton a man another like whom Bombay will take some years to produce. Why do not the Bombay Presidency Association, the Hindu community or the public of Bombay rouse themselves to their sense of gratitude and start a Javerilal Memorial Fund and thus wipe off the stain from the city of being ungrateful. If a fund be raised by public subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of such a self-sacrificing and devoted citizen, there is but little doubt that the whole community, Europeans Parsis, and Mahomedans included, will come forth to contribute their mite towards it.—Yours, &c.,

MANSOOKHLAL RAVJIBHAI MEHTA.

Pydhowni, August 25.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Though to-day is the eleventh day of the most lamentable death of our well-known and very popular citizen and physician, Dr. Bahadhurjee, yet it seems nothing is being done either to call a public meeting, or a meeting of the Parsi Anjuman at least, for the sake of raising a fit memorial for him. If there has been any man really deserving this honour it is our late doctor. What a popular man he was was quite evident from the large funeral he had. I am told it was the largest funeral a Parsi ever had. His popularity was more evident from the gloomy faces of almost all present and the tears shed by them. Therefore there remains absolutely no fear that a public meeting called would not be well responded to. What earthy cause can it be that has kept back the Parsi Punchayet from doing their duty and calling a meeting for the man, who, at the great sacrifice of his earniugs, acted as an Honorary Physician for the Parsi Fever Hospital for the last two years, and has actually given his life for the sake of the Parsi. Had he not overworked himself, Bombay would not have been deprived of such a useful citizen so early in life. Having communication with the Parsi Hospital I saw how earnestly poor Dr. Bahadhurji worked. I doubt much if ever the Parsee Punchayet will get such a doctor again. Taking into consideration the great demand for doctors during the plague, and the hours he spent at the hospital daily he could easily have laid by lakhs of rupees but he gave it in charity. He performed his duty to his co-religionist. Now it is our turn to perform our duty towards him and have his memory perpetuated. To-morrow our Shethias meet at the Town Hall to raise a memorial for the late Sir Jamsetji, who, had he been alive, would not have remained idle just now, but would have already called a meeting. Let us hope that they will there and then arrange to call a public meeting for Dr. Bahadhurji, else the whole world will think very shabbily of our Shethias.—Yours, &c.,

August 25. S.

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	96	2	169
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	4,02,000	6,85,000	13,000	11,00,000
Total for 4 weeks ...	5,21,000	8,45,000	8,45,000	13,83,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,02,889	1,70,622	1,70,622	2,78,911
Per mile of Ry. do.	62	102	3	167
Total to corresponding date do.	4,58,768	8,67,769	29,132	13,55,667
Increase for the week				Rs. 4,089
Ditto to date				" 27,333

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooths brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of this age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MR. COBBOLD'S ADVENTURES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

HIS ARREST AT KILA-I-WAMAR.

THE specially written article for the *Pioneer* on the above subject concludes as follows:—

From Yaims to the mouth of the Bartang defile the river is broader and smoother. Mr. Cobbold obtained a skin raft, and on this he glided rapidly down the stream. At a village just above the junction of the Punjab and Marghab he was met by a gorgeous Bokharan official from the Beg at Kila-i-Wamar who escorted him to the Fort inside which the Beg resides. The Fort, which was reached on June 10th, lies about 3 miles below the junction of the two rivers, and is a very large building in a bad state of repair, built by the Afghans. A garrison of some 25 Bokharan irregulars holds the place. The traveller was hospitably entertained by the Beg and two other high officials who had provided a great feed in honour of the occasion. They asked the visitor how long he would stay, and he replied only one day as he must get on with his journey. They said "very good," they would arrange a raft to take his baggage across the Bartang which would have to be recrossed on the way to Shignan.

The first night Mr. Cobbold pitched his tent outside the fort under some trees. He noticed that several Aksakals (elders) had been told off to hang about round his tent but thought it only a civility on the part of the Beg. On the morning of his intended departure, however, the Beg sent very early to say that a most unfortunate accident had happened: the skin-raft which had been prepared for the journey had been washed away in the night, he had sent to collect a fresh supply of skins which would be ready at midday when a start could be made. Mr. Cobbold thought the story of the raft being lost an odd one. There could also be no difficulty about making a new one, as almost every village is provided with skins for blowing out when necessary. He conferred with his servant, and they agreed that trouble was impending. At 11 o'clock the Beg asked Mr. Cobbold to go and see him in the fort, and he went accompained by his servant. There he found the Beg in a large room with all his sepoys armed. After an awkward silence lasting for some time, he told Mr. Cobbold in Turki that that he had received orders from the Russian Nechelvaik at Charog (Shignan) to arrest him forthwith, and keep him till further orders; that he was obliged therefore to stop his going further; that he regretted very much having to take this step, but that he was under the orders of the Nechelvnik and could not disobey them. He added that the traveller's baggage and effects would be moved into the fort. Mr. Cobbold understood Turki fairly well, and he saw at once that there was nothing to do but to move into the fort. This he accordingly did. Fortunately there was a garden, where he spent most of the ten days they kept him there: the cherries were ripe though the flies were almost unbearable. Finding himself

ACTUALLY UNDER ARREST

Mr. Cobbold wrote off at once in French to the Russian Commandant at Charog protesting against his detention and sending him the permit signed by the Governor-General of Turkestan, to travel on the Pamirs. This ran as follows:—"I allow the English citizen, Mr. Cobbold, permission to travel in all the Pamir region under my dominion of Russian Turkestan, and I add that a copy of this order has been sent to the Governor of Ferghana." There was, therefore, no doubt about the permission granted, and Mr. Cobbold expected that as soon as the Russian read the passport, orders would be issued to set him at liberty. An answer came back in a couple of days from the Russian Commandant to the effect that "circumstances obliged him to arrest Mr. Cobbold at Kila-i-Wamar until such time as orders should be received from the Governor of Ferghana for him to go on; and that in the meantime as he (the commandant) was not authorised to allow the traveller to go further, he would himself come and see him at Kila-i-Wamar in a few days." Accordingly two days afterwards the commandant, with a Russian doctor and six Cossacks, turned up and after much talk with the Bokharan Beg they came to visit Mr. Cobbold in the evening.

The commandant proved to be a young man of 31, a Finnland Swede, extremely good looking and very pleasant. His name was Kevekas, but the ladies in Margilan used to call him Kevekas "Effendi" and this transformation of his name was quite intelligible. In the course of conversation he told Mr. Cobbold that he had received orders three months before to let him pass anywhere in the district under his command, but that a month later, in April, further orders had arrived stating that he was not to be allowed to pass, and that wherever found he was to be stopped till further orders from Marghilan.

COSSACKS HAD BEEN SENT TO KUDARA

and Tashkurgan from Murghabi to stop the English traveller, but they learned that he had gone on, and the road was so bad below Tashkurgan that they had been obliged to turn back. He further told Mr. Cobbold that the Kirghiz had reported to Murghabhi that (i) the Englishman had passed Karakul on the west side and that in the night secretly, (ii) that he was making a map of country, (iii) that he had given out he was a Russian officer, (iv) that he had asked many questions of natives. The case had appeared so supicious that a report had already been sent to Marghilan. Mr. Cobbold proceeded to show Lieutenant Kevekas how undrounded these charges were: for, first of all, there was no road on the west side of Karakul, descending sheer into the lake. He had also stayed a night in the postal station on the side of the lake where there were two Kirghiz with whom he had had much conversation. Secondly, he had not the instruments to make a proper map, nor indeed was there any necessity for it, as Curzon's map of the Pamir was quite good enough for all ordinary travellers. (Mr. Cobbold placed his boxes at the commandant's disposal, pointing out that as a member of the Russian Geographical Society he had made enquiries on any interesting points, as any intelligent traveller would naturally wish to do). Thirdly, Mr. Cobbold denied that he had ever professed to be a Russian officer, and he drew attention to his old and torn 'puttoo" clothes and putties, which hardly resembled the official garb in which all Russian officer, travel whether on leave or duty. The two than compared notes and found that the Kirghiz at Karakul had delayed reporting the arrival of an English traveller for five days, and to excuse themselves had invented these stories. Lieutenant Kevekas assured Mr. Cobbold that he had no idea why he had been ordered to stop him. Mr. Cobbold told him plainly that he imagined it was M. Petrovsky's doing in spreading

THE ABSURD RUMOURS THAT HE WAS A SPY

in the Pamirs. On hearing this the commandant immediately promised that now he had seen the supposed "spy," and heard his story he would write again at once to Marghilan saying that in his opinion there would be no harm in the English traveller being allowed to continue his journey. Mr. Cobbold asked him to take him back to Charog, as the Bokharans were not very pleasant people to be in close quarters with; but the commandant said he could not do so as he never might have some political significance, and the Governor of Ferghana might be unwilling for him to see the disposition at Shignan. However, eventually Lieutenant Kevekas consented to take Mr. Cobbold back with him, so long as he agreed not to take any photographs. This was settled, and a couple of days afterwards the party with its Cossack escort went to Charog some 50 miles up the Panjab. After two days, however, Kevekas said that, as he was afraid that in yielding to Mr. Cobbold's wishes he might get into serious trouble himself for outstepping his written orders, he would be very glad if his "visitor" would return to Kila-i-Wamar and await there the answer from the Governor, which might be expected in three weeks. The doctor appeared to have suggested this course to humour Kevekas; he was a much older man than the commandant, and had been on the Pamirs many years.

Mr. Cobbold already written a long letter to the Governor of Ferghana, complaining of the reports that M. Petrovsky had made against him and pointing out that as His Excellency was at the end of the wire, nothing was easier than to telegraph to St. Petersburg. Mr. Cobbold added that he was quite confident the British Ambassador there would give an assurance that he was no spy and was no longer in any department of the Government service. Lieutenant Kevekas would not allow any letter to be sent to Tashkurgan in Sarikol, where the Government of India had a representative. Mr. Cobbold, however, managed to send off a note by a messenger, though at the time he never thought he would get through. The man fulfilled his mission successfully, and the news reached Gligit in a very short time. If he had been caught he would certainly have been imprisoned, judging by what happend to the shikari.

The day on which Mr. Cobbold was to start back for Kila-i-Wamar, Lieutenant Kevakas told him that if he liked he would send him back under escort to the Chinese frontier by the same way he had come, and though the prospect of the terrible road was not alluring, he eagerly accepted his offer. He could not tell what the next move would be, and it had been hinted to him that he might probably be told to go to Marghilan to see the Governor, which was

NOT A PLEASANT PROSPECT.

When he got back to Kila-i-Wamar on the 22nd June, he found his "shikari" had been seized and without his knowledge sent round by Shigaan and Murghabi to Marghilan; and as he proceeded up the Bartang he learned that five of the principal Aksakals (elders) who had helped him on his way down, had also been handcuffed and sent off under a Cossack escort with the "shikari." Mr. Cobbold's indignation was strongly excited at this news, for these men had commitied no crime. He had shown them his passport written in Russian and Turki, and they could not but help him. He wrote again to the Governor of Marghilan, and explained that his "shikari" and the Aksakals had merely rendered him assistance in accordance with the terms of his passport which ordered them to do so.

In consequence of these poor people having been treated in this manner Mr. Cobbold had very great difficulties in getting back. The villagers on the route would not produce coolies to carry his baggage, for they sensibly remarked that it was better for them to take a good beating at the moment from the Cossack escort than afterwards to run the certainty of imprisonment for assisting him; and there was really something in this. However, by giving away ponies as "bakshish," also clothes, stores and in short everything he could spare (tent included)—for he had not enough roubles to pay the exorbitant demands made by the head men, who wanted a rouble for each man to carry a light load perhaps 5 or 6 miles, in addition to presents to themselves—he got back after much difficulty to Tashkurgan at the head of the Bartang. Here he reloaded the six ponies left, and was taken on by his escort to Karakul. The Kirghiz on the Pamirs told me that Ghulam Hyder, his "shikari" had been sent to Siberia, and they themselves were so frightened that they would not sell a sheep or even milk. The Cossacks consequently took by force everything that was required,

RELEASED AT TASHKURGAN

Mr. Cobbold crossed the Kararat Pass (15,800 ft.) then open and, travelling day and night, got at last to Tashkurgan in Sarikol, where he found that excellent servant of the Indian Government, Sher Mahomed, Sher Munshi, who soon fitted him out with flour, tea, sugar, money, &c. in fact with all he could spare. Again on the Pamirs the Chinese Amban questioned Mr. Cobbold's passport, saying the time allowed to travel in Chinese territory had expired, and that he must wait at Boulungkul till the Taotai sent orders from Kashgar. The Amban said the passport was only for a year, and that the year was May 1897 to May 1898. Whether this was so or not Mr. Cobbold did not know, but he suspected the hand of M. Petrovsky in the tub as he had never been asked or bothered about a passport before. Mr. Cobbold was very anxious not to be stopped at Boulungkul while a report went to Kashgar, for in that case the Taotai or Governor of Kashgaria would immediately inform the Russian Consul-General of what had happened. M. Petrovsky is to all ostensible purposes, the real Governor of Kashgaria as he holds the Taotai in his hand like a puppet. Mr. Cobbold, smarting under his ill-treatment had told the Governor of Ferghana all the details of M. Petrovsky's intrigues and showed how ridiculous his pretended suspicions were. It was therefore, most probable that as soon as the Consul-General was called upon for an answer, he would move heaven and earth to make things unpleasant through the Chinese for the Englishman whom he had maligned. Mr. Cobbold was naturally anxious to get on under the circumstances, and he accordingly parted with his revolver and belt as a douceur and was let go. He sent the ponies, which presented a sorry appearance, most of them lame or cut about, back to Yarkand as they were of no further use, and made all haste to Gilgit, which he reached, doing double marches, on August 4th. The Kunjut valley road was pretty bad but nothing like the Bartang route. As ragards

THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED

Mr. Cobbold found that there was a partial famine in Roshan and Shignan, as the crops failed in parts of the Upper Oxus Valley last year. The people were eking out their miserable food by eating roots and some kinds of edible grass. Flour was very scarce, and the traveller when at Kila-i-Wamar paid a rouble for two seers of very bad stuff. The Afghans keep a sharp look-out on the Russian frontier along the Oxus, as they have posts at various points on the river. Their forts on the left bank at Bar Panjab is within long rifle shot of the Russian post at Charog, and the Afghan garrison could be seen across the stream drilling occasionally. As regards communications the Russians have a good cart-road now from Marghilan to Murghabi, their principal post on the Pamirs. The journey takes fourteen days, and the road is to be continued on from Murghabi to Charog, the Shignan outpost, as soon as possible. The strength of the Russian troops in the Pamir region has been exaggerated apparently. The commandant and supreme Political officer is Captain Kevakas, who belongs to the artillery. His district includes the whole Pamir from the Kizilart to the Little Pamir and from the Chinese frontier to the Panjab, including Shignan, Roshan and Wakhan as far as the Bartang River. He has only four officers and a sotnia of Cossacks (about 100 men) with three Maxims under his orders.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF SPORTSMEN

we give the bag Mr. Cobbold made in some eleven months' travel:—Ovis poli, 33 (all over 45 inches), ovis karelivi (Thian Shan) 4, Pamir ibex, 4, (all over 40 inches) Capra Siberica (ibex), 2, (one 46 inches). Amongst other interesting results of his journey he has made a collection of some four hundred specimens of Pamir flora: he obtained a quantity of quartz in the Thian Shan which shows gold, silver, copper and iron; specimens of liquid wax, coal, etc. He has also taken some twenty-four dozen of photographs on his journey as far as Shignan. He has obtained some 20 volumes of ancient MSS. found in the Takla Makan desert near Khotan, which, when properly deciphered, may or may not be of considerable interest as showing the relics of a high civilisation which once existed in those inhospitable sands. Mr. Cobbold also hopes that he may have been enabled to correct some inaccuracies in the maps of the country between Lake Karakul and the Oxus.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 23rd August were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette":—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 22nd August, 17 feet 4 inches against 20 feet 4 inches on same date last year. Kharif cultivation has suffered much from low inundation, but growing crops are flourishing. The supply of fodder is improving in Kohistan. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River is going down, being 10 feet 11 inches against 17 feet 4 inches in the same weak last year. Kharif crops, especially rice, are suffering from deficiency of water. Rabi lands are being irrigated in certain places. The cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—Kharif sowing continues in five talukas and rice transplanting in one taluka. The supply of water in canals is deficient in seven talukas. The cattle are in fair condition. Fodder is plentiful in six talukas and insufficient in six.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops are flourishing except at the tails of the Desert, Ghar and Sukkur Canals. River is going down and injury to crops in the Desert Canal and its branches is probable. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are stationary except that of jowari, which has risen by 8 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—More rain is badly wanted in the desert. Deficiency of water in the Nara and Khipra Canals is felt in the Khipro taluka. Locusts appeared in Khipro, but caused no damage. The agricultural stock are in fair condition. Fodder is scarce in Chachri.

Ahmedabad—(For week ending 20th August 1898).—The rainfall during the week was maximum 3 inches 39 cents at Modasa, minimum 23 cents at Dhandhuka; total for the season, maximum 36 inches 22 cents at Parantij, minimum 14 inches 6 cents at Viramgaum. More rain is wanted for the rice crop. Other crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of bajri is 16 seers, of jowari 18 seers, of wheat 11 seers 40 tolas and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 5 inches 21 cents at Dohad, minimum 1 inch 60 cents at Kalol; total for the season, maximum 42 inches 84 cents at Halol, minimum 22 inches 17 cents at Dohad. The standing crops and agricultural stock are in good condition. Fodder is plentiful. The price of bajri in Godhra and Halol is 17 seers and in Kalol 19 seers per rupee; that of maize in Dohad is 30 seers, Jhalod 35 seers and in Godhra 24 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 1 inch 54 cents at Vagra, minimum 9 cents at Hansot; total for the season maximum 40 inches 72 cents at Jambusar, minimum 23 inches 57 cents at Hansot. Sowing operations have been completed. Standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The raintall for the week was maximum 1 inch 26 cents at Mandvi, minimum 8 cents at Surat; there was no rain at Jalalpor: total for the season maximum 45 inches 45 cents at Chikhli, minimum 24 inches 98 cents at Chorasi. More rain is urgently wanted for the rice crop, which is withering in some places. Transplantation of rice has been nearly completed except in the Pardi taluka, in parts of which it is retarded for want of rain. Weeding is in progress. All standing crops except rice are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week at Dhulia was 1 inch 25 cents, and in the district maximum 1 inch 18 cents at Shahada, minimum 18 centt at Pimpalner: for the season 14 inches 5 cents at Dhulia and average in the district 14 inches 71 centst. More rain is wanted throughout the district. Sowing of bajri continues in three talukas. Standing kharif crops are in good condition. Weeding is in progress in ten talukas. Preparation of lands for rabi crops has been commenced in two talukas. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of food-grains have sligtly risen.

Nasik.—The rainfall at Nasik during the week was 37 cents; total for the season 17 inches 53 cents. The total fall is insufficient in the eastern part of Sinnar and in the Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon talukas. Sowing of kharif crops has been nearly finished. Land is being prepared for rabi crops. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is no marked variation in prices.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 19th and 20th; total of week 1·29 inches; total to date 52·48, being 3·15 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 17th and 18th, 2° warm on 19th, 20th and 22nd, and 2° cool on 23rd; temperature normal on 21st. Vapour in air normal throughout the week. Abnormal wind from east-north-east on 17th and 18th; wind normal from 19th to 23rd.

Thana.—The rainfall for the week was 3 inches 64 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 3 inches 70 cents at Shahapur, minimum 46 cents at Dahanu; total for the season 84 inches 72 cents at Thana. Transplantation of crops has been completed. Weeding has been commenced. The state of young crops is good. More rain is wanted in the Umbargaon and Mokhada pethas and in the talukas of Mahim and Bassein. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Kolaba.—There was rainfall throughout the district, maximum 5 inches 40 cents at Mangaon, minimum 1 inch 63 cents at Alibag. Rice seedlings are in good condition. Weeding is in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 10 tolas per rupee; there is a slight fall at Uran and Khalapur. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was good rain everywhere, maximum 5 inches 13 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 72 cents at Veogurla. The supply of fresh grass is sufficient. Crops are thriving. Weeding is in progress. The cattle are in good condition except in the Khed taluka. The prices of food-grains have slightly fallen at Sangameshvar; elsewhere they are stationary.

Poona.—The rainfall at Poona was 36 cents, and in the talukas maximum 1 inch 41 cents at Mulshi minimum 3 cents at Bhimthadi; total for the season, maximum 45 inches 91 cents at Mulshi, minimum 5 inches 34 cents at Sirur. There was no rain at Sirur, Purandhar and Dhond. Rain is badly wanted in the eastern talukas of the district and also in the Junnar taluka. In the western talukas of the district, the condition of the rice, nagli, bajri, sawa and wari crops is fair. Transplantation of the rice crop is approaching completion and the uprooting of grass and weed is in progress. In the western portion of the Haveli taluka a break in the weather is badly needed and in some portions of the same taluka the bajri crops are suffering from blight. In the Purandhar, Sirur, Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas the young crops are withering for want of rain. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder is sufficient. In the Bhimthadi and Sirur talukas jowari sold dearer than in the previous week, while in the Haveli and Indapur talukas bajri sold cheaper. The average price of jowari, bajri and wheat are 30 lbs., 25 lbs. and 18 lbs, respectively, per rupee.

Ahmednagar.—There was slight rain in five talukas, maximum 20 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 5 cents at Akola; total for the season maximum 12 inches 64 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 3 inches 21 cents at Sangamner. More rain is badly wanted throughout the district for sowing of rabi crops and for standing kharif crops, which are withering in parts. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 16 seers 19 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall at Sholapur was 14 cents, and in the talukas maximum 60 cents at Sangola, minimum 2 cents at Barsi; total for the season maximum 15 inches 13 cents at Sholapur, minimum 4 inches 1 cents at Malsiras. The total fall is insufficient in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Young kharif crops are withering for want of rain and more rain is urgently needed except in Sholapur. Land is being prepared for the rabi crops in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a rise in the price of jowari in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha and Pandharpur and fall in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas; the price is stationary in Karmala. The price of Sholapur jowari is 17 seers 1 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—The rainfall at Satara measured 32 cents, and in the district maximum 66 cents at Javli, minimum 3 cents at Tasgon; total for the season 25 inches 55 cents at Satara. More rain is required at Man, Khatav and Tasgaon. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—There was very slight rain in seven talukas, varying from 2 to 58 cents. There was no rain at Muddebihal. Standing crops are withering for want of rain, which is urgently required for cotton sowing. Preparation of land for rabi sowing has been almost completed. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-graios is 20 seers 10 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was slight rain during the week throughout the district except at Hukeri and Parasgad, varying from 5 cents at Gokak to 1 inch 2 cents at Chandgad. More rain is still wanted, especially in the eastern talukas. Young kharif crops are thriving except in parts of the Gokak and Athni talukas, where they are withering owing to insufficiency of rain, and rabi sowings have been retarded. Locusts caused damage to crops in parts of the Belgaum, Gokak, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient. There is no marked change in the prices of staple food-grains; otherwise the situation remains unaltered.

Dharwar.—There was slight rain during the week, varying from 78 cents at Kalghatgi to 2 cents at Ranebennur, and there was none at Navalgund, Mundargi and Ron. Heavy showers are needed throughout the district for standing crops, especially in the Navalgund, Ron and Karajgi talukas, where crops are withering. Kharif crops in the Mallad tal

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	56 73	55 31	55 43	52 48
Thursday, 25th August	0 00	0 21	0 03	0 36
Total	56 73	55 52	55 46	52 84
Total fall to Aug 25th, 1897	60 55	60 77	63 47	58 56
Total fall to Aug 25th, 1896	86 43	84 71	90 82	84 59

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	165	36
On the 23rd August, 1898	2	0
Total	167	36

DAMAUN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	34	71
On the 22nd August	0	63
Total	35	34
Total fall up to 23rd August 1897	46	75
Total fall up to 23rd August 1896	58	7

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J. R. RAILWAY.)

Return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on 24th August 1898.

	Bhavnagar Para. In. Cts.	Dhola. In. Cts.	Jetalsar. In. Cts.
Previous total	21 8	10 3	12 23
23rd August	0 40	0 15	0 4
Total	21 48	10 18	12 27

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of Rainfall at the following Stations, up to week ending Friday, 19th August, 1898:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Jubbulpore	41 93	Nasik	18 74
Raver	15 0	Deolali	19 19
Nimbora	14 24	Gholi	76 1
Bhadli	16 99	Nargaon	15 31
Jalgaon	16 73	Warangaon	14 13
Sirsoli	18 19	Hotgi	15 78
Mbasawad	19 27	Motol	12 57
Maheji	18 85	Madha	8 70
Pachora	12 98	Barsi Road	10 42
Kajgaon	11 5	Kem	8 39
Chaliagaon	13 9	Jeur	8 44
Naydongri	14 23	Pomalwari	4 82
Nandgaon	15 29	Diksal	8 13
Manmad	8 53	Lonauli	149 96
Jasalgaon	11 46	Dhond	4 68
Khervadi	11 94	Talegaon	34 31

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 25TH OF AUGUST, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity of Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Variation 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·96	SW	4	103·1	86·0	58	...	12·77	—3·93
Sirsa	29·40	W	5	106·8	85·0	51	0·02	5·74	—4·33
Delhi	29·68	WSW	6	95·7	80·4	78	0·17	10·42	—10·01
Agra	29·48	NW	16	96·0	79·9	82	0·01	12·62	—7·51
Cawnpore	29·52	W	2	89·8	75·1	95	1·85	24·57	...
Allahabad	29·60	WSW	3	86·1	75·8	100	3·55	19·28	+11·95
Jhansi	29·54	WSW	4	91·1	77·2	87	0·14	27·16	+0·65
Jacobabad	29·93	SE	6	108·6	80·1	20	...	2·90	—0·33
Karachi	29·57	WSW	16	90·4	79·0	79	...	2·24	—3·23
Jeypore	29·65	WSW	9	97·1	79·9	68	...	14·06	—5·94
Ajmere	29·76	W	14	94·4	79·6	72	...	7·97	—3·15
Deesa	29·66	WSW	16	93·3	76·0	84	...	13·04	—4·81
Ahmedabad	29·70	SW	3	86·2	75·1	90	0·01	21·82	...
Bhuj	29·61	W	21	88·3	76·4	77	...	10·37	—0·84
Rajkot	29·69	W	7	87·4	73·2	93	0·23	8·97	—13·2
Ghadechi	29·65	SW	11	88·0	74·8	78	0·08	20·16	...
Veraval	29·65	WSW	15	81·0	77·3	90	0·05	8·03	...
Neemuch	29·55	WSW	5	84·3	72·6	78	...	14·5	—7·94
Indore	29·67	SW	6	74·3	69·1	93	0·18	33·5	+12·55
Saugor	29·62	W	6	78·2	71·6	95	0·74	52·8	+18·81
Jubulpore	29·60	WSW	10	77·4	71·1	99	1·04	45·19	+1·83
Hoshangabad	29·69	SW	8	74·7	71·2	100	0·76	51·17	+12·94
Khandwa	29·68	W	10	80·2	74·6	86	0·02	21·47	+0·82
Raipur	29·63	SW	12	83·8	72·6	81	...	32·49	—3·16
Nagpur	29·69	W	9	83·3	73·6	93	0·25	93·51	+7·17
Amraoti	29·63	W	16	84·1	72·3	88	...	16·52	—6·16
Akola	29·70	SW	7	85·0	69·7	81	...	16·70	—5·46
Surat	29·63	SW	6	86·5	76·5	85	0·02	26·10	+3·63
Malegaon	29·68	WSW	14	85·4	71·7	75	...	11·45	—1·07
Bombay	29·65	WSW	15	81·7	77·7	87	0·30	52·84	—3·19
Poona	29·74	W	15	80·1	68·4	91	0·11	14·74	+0·51
Ahmednagar	29·75	WSW	10	84·3	67·4	77	...	6·20	...
Aurangabad	29·75	SW	6	86·3	67·7	80	...	12·37	...
Sholapur	29·78	SW	13	90·2	70·0	63	...	15·48	+1·07
Ratnagiri	29·79	W	7	85·4	75·4	80	1·26	10·13	+13·38
Belgaum	29·82	WSW	7	79·2	65·8	91	...	30·28	—0·04
Goa	29·83	NW	9	86·0	77·4	68	0·11	81·21	...
Karwar	29·82	N	3	83·7	75·5	86	4·8	101·49	...
Mangalore	29·85	ENE	1	84·8	74·4	82	0·10	83·27	+5·36
Calicut	29·82	WNW	10	84·2	76·5	88	0·01	74·46	+4·57
Cochin	29·84	N	M	86·3	75·5	84	...	61·94	—1·61
Bangalore	29·83	WNW	10	89·3	68·3	70	...	5·58	+0·84
Secunderabad	26·71	NW	7	90·6	73·5	65	...	20·45	—7·14
Masulipatam	29·74	WSW	8	94·6	80·1	85	...	23·88	+2·12
Bellary	29·74	W	13	96·2	73·7	55	...	2·35	—0·68
Cuddapah	29·78	NW	6	102·2	82·4	68	...	3·66	—3·03
Madras	29·77	SW	6	93·5	80·5	71	...	11·46	—9·45
Coimbatore	29·84	S	2	90·4	72·1	80	...	1·25	+1·93
Trichinopoly	29·78	W	8	101·1	72·4	74	1·14	3·56	—2·26
Negapatam	29·78	SW	8	93·5	77·4	60	...	6·74	—2·93
Colombo	29·83	WSW	7	87·6	79·9	84	...	17·31	—0·47
Aden	29·71	SW	7	93·8	84·8	55	...	...	+1·15
									—0·20

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·16 (57·93); G T H=0·21 (56·62); St G H=0·16 (55·43); C P=0·33 (52·54).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Gujarat, the Punjab and at Amraoti, Surat, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Colombo and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to steep. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Rajkot and Karachi, 20 at Deesa, 18 at Ahmednagar, Amraoti and Neemuch, and 16 at Veraval, Jubulpore, Mangalore, Bombay, Secunderabad and Bellary. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of the normal in Rajputana and at Lahore, Sirsa, Deesa, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and the minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Jeypore, Ajmere and Cuddapah. Humidity has increased considerably at Allahabad, Rajkot, Nagpur and Goa, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Allahabad (3·55"), over an inch at Cawnpore (1·85"), Ratnagiri (1·30"), Trichinopoly (1·14") and Jubulpore (1·04"), about three quarters of an inch at Saugor and Hoshangabad, and under half an inch at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Veraval, Indore, Khandwa, Nagpur, Surat, Bombay, Poona, Goa, Karwar, Mangalore, and Calicut. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast continues to be weak, while that between Bombay and Karwar is fairly normal, and as the abnormal high pressure to the south of Latitude 20 has almost disappeared, conditions are favourable for rain in light or moderate showers on that coast. In Gujarat, Central India and the Central and North-West Provinces, the weather is favourable for rain.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, AUG. 25.

Thursday: The barometer has fallen almost everywhere. Pressure is lowest in North-west Punjab, highest in Malabar and pressure difference is considerably greater than usual. The easterly current up the Gangetic plain has ceased and the winds are variable or westerly over that region. In the Punjab, lower Bengal and Burma the directions are southerly while over the remainder of the country the wind varies between south west and north westerly; Force has risen at the head of the bay and is rising over Rajputana, central parts of India and centre and east of the Peninsula. At Bombay and Ratnagiri the force is above normal, but to the southward, the wind is both variable and light. Temperature has on the whole risen at most Central and southern stations, but has fallen in the north. The heat is still very excessive over north-west India and over Madras. The Thermometer again rose to 110 degrees at Montgomery yesterday. Rainfall increased over the North-West Provinces and rain is reported this morning from Lower and Upper Burma, East Bengal Assam, Bihar, the North-West Provinces, the North-West Himalayas, the Central parts of India and some of the west coast stations. Elsewhere there has been actually or practically no rain. The heaviest falls are five inches at Bareilly, over three inches at Allahabad and over two inches at Bhamo, Chittagong, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, and Debradun.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world.
In bottles, 1s. 1 1-2d. and upwards.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Archduchess Stephanie of Austria and her daughter, the Archduchess Elizabeth (who are spending a few weeks at Bonchurch), the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of York, Princess Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and the Marquis of Lorne have all been staying at Osborne on a visit to the Queen during the last few days. Princess Beatrice and the two daughters of Prince and Princess Christian are to accompany the Queen to Balmoral, but Princess Louise and Lord Lorne are going to Marienbad when they leave Osborne, and the Duke and Duchess of York will spend the month of September at Mar Lodge, Aberdeenshire, as the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Fife.

Mr. Fletcher Moulton's election will augment the intellectual strength of the House of Commons by the addition to its ranks of a Senior Wrangler. Mr. Moulton is the only Senior Wrangler in the House of Commons, as Lord Rayleigh, since the death of the late Duke of Devonshire, is the only Senior Wrangler in the House of Lords. The House of Commons can boast of two Second Wranglers in Mr. Courtney and Sir John Gorst, whose name during his collegiate career was Lowndes, and of a Third Wrangler in Mr. Parker Smith.

The Launceston result may be taken as affording an instance of a constituency, however affected by Reform Acts and other constitutional change, returning to its old love. Mr. Moulton, it need hardly be said, is a lawyer, and Launceston has long loved "the gentlemen of the robe." There are still among us the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney-General, and ex-Lord Justice Ludlow, who first found their way into the House of Commons by the Launceston door; but its Parliamentary history contains (as representing a portion of the town which once had members of its own) the far greater name of Mr. Sergeant Maynard.

That veteran defender of popular freedom, after combating the despotism of Charles I., was able to tell William of Orange, who had remarked that he must have survived all the lawyers of his own generation, "If your highness had not come, I should have survived the laws as well." And Mr. Moulton, as a Liberal, will not object to be reminded that another of his predecessors, one Richard Stephens, was laid by the heels by Elizabeth, and imprisoned in the Fleet for the assistance he gave to Doughty Peter Wentworth, in defence of the liberties of the House of Commons.

Mr. Doughty "redivivus" was the observed of all observers in the Parliamentary lobby in the somewhat painful interval between his arrival at Westminster and the formal introduction to the House. His shyness was all the more pronounced from the fact that the lobby was practically empty the whole time, but it was not the shyness of the new member as such, but rather that of the prodigal son. After being congratulated by Mr. Anstruther, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Garfit, Sir Barrington Simeon, Sir Francis Evans, and others. Mr Doughty walked across to the Central Hall, then he introduced a visitor, then he re-introduced himself to the Postmaster's department, as if he had never been there before, but nowhere did he seem to appear anything but ill at ease. The apotheosis of Alderman Doughty was watched by three noble lords—Pembroke, Harris, and Knutsford.

The Duke of Connaught is very pleased at the increased efficiency, compared with previous years, of the Volunteer battalions which have been exercising at Aldershot. The Duke deservedly commended the Public Schools Battalion, and expressed his satisfaction that their duties were carried out so soldierly; showing as it does the more than ordinary careful training to which the battalion has been subject. Other Volunteer battalions came in for their meed of approval from the officer commanding the Aldershot district and it is very satisfactory to state that from a military point of view the Volunteer week at Aldershot has been on the whole a decided success.

Says a home paper: Mr. Welldon's many friends at Eton, Harrow, and elsewhere—he is always called Doctor, but has not yet taken that degree—will probably be surprised to learn that he has accepted the Metropolitan See of Calcutta. Lord George Hamilton is, however, to be congratulated on an excellent choice, and as a successor of such worthies as Heber, Daniel Wilson, Milman Cotton, and Johnson, Mr. Welldon is likely to prove the right man in the right place.

Fifteen years have evidently been sufficient to satisfy the Rev. J. E. C. Welldon with the life of a headmaster of a great public school. The duties which lie before Mr. Welldon as Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan Bishop in India and the Island of Ceylon will be vastly different from those by which he has gained that rarely-bestowed gift, the entire approval and affection of his boys. But there is no doubt that Mr. Welldon will have better opportunities than ever of testing his theory of "settling things by sanctified commonsense."

Mr. Welldon, who is forty-four years old, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he gained great distinction. He then went abroad to study languages, was appointed Tutor at his old college, at the age of twenty-nine became master of Dulwich College, and two years later he succeeded Dr. Butler in the important and much-coveted post of headmaster of Harrow. To a recent interviewer Mr. Welldon said: "Schoolmastering is a narrow profession. You are always dealing with inferiors, telling people what to do—that is what makes schoolmasters so disagreeable in old age." Perhaps it was to escape such an unlovely old age that Dr. Welldon has relinquished his post.

Father Ignatius states that his ordination is in harmony with many precedents in Church history, and is provided for by the canons of many early councils, which granted permission to monasteries to call in any bishop they desired to ordain within the cloister. The monks have put forward a long historical and argumentative statement—with which we cannot possibly deal to-day—in which they say that the Bishops had hoped to drive Ignatius out of the Church, and that he will only officiate as a priest within the monastery walls. He is said to have promised obedience to the See of St. David's outside the monastery walls. Father Ignatius says: As far as the monks are concerned, they desire to remain loyal children of the British Church, protesting more strongly than ever against the rationalism and worldliness abounding and increasing among ecclesiastics in high places. Days of ceaseless prayer for right guidance ascended from 5 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the monastery church, together with the midnight vigils preceding the ordination."

When the members of the International Miners' Congress at Vienna paid a visit to the Kahlenberg, Mr. Abraham, M.P., created a great sensation by mounting a table and singing a Welsh song. If he could arrange with an Irish and a Scotch M.P., with shillelaghs and philibegs, to make a tour of the chief European watering places as minstrels during the recess we might hope to inspire foreigners with a feeling of veneration for English public life.

Lord Ailsa has angered Scottish golfers by engaging a Frenchman from Paris to coach him in the game which boasts such native champions as Andrew Kirkcaldy. But Lord Ailsa is wise in his generation. He will learn how to express his feelings, after foozling the ball, in two languages.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION
can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking
CONDY'S
Remedial FLUID.
Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S."

van Houten's
PURE SOLUBLE
Cocoa
The most delicious of all breakfast beverages—light and delicate.

MELLIN'S FOOD
RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.
Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—
OMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co, KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up" and valueless.

ZAROUBA.
THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that our get them, as unprincipal wonders often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess; whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Carlton Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.
THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.
The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TENNENT'S
Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— Rs. 31.0
J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK Sir R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER
LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.
PILSENER BEER
AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras SPENCER & Co. Rangoon A. SCOTT & Co.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.
SAUCE.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD ought to contain A BOTTLE of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.
WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION
THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.
FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).
THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.
Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.
There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.
CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

BABE'S
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

S., & H. HARRIS.
HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste
WATERPROOF.
Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.
MANUFACTORY - - - LONDON, E.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandies and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 16th, 1874.
R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON" WHISKEY. I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character.
EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry
Berner's College, London.
CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

For the Health and Beauty of the Skin. "Lanoline" Toilet Soap 6d. per tablet. Three in a box 1/6

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE" Darling Brand. from all Chemists.

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins. 6d. & 1s.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest": however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one would not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

PATENTED

IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS – LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

Head Offices – LONDON, E.C.

M&C.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES.

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

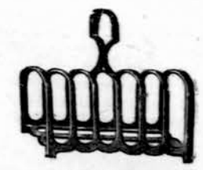
Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass, Rs. 28.

...nted Mounts, Oak Frame, Patent Lock, Rs. 52.

Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate, Rs. 60.

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8.

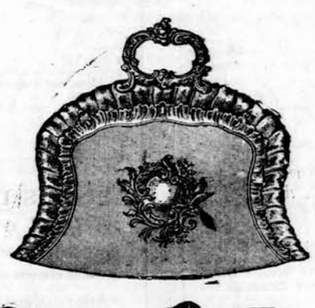


Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

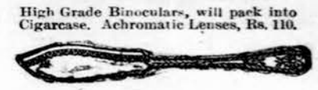
Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.



Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality, Rs. 26, complete.

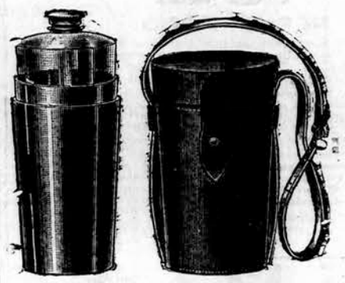
Solid Silver Fine Steel. Rs. 15.

High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.



Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.

Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete in case, Rs. 20.



3 Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete, Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Rs. 12. Pint, Rs. 18. Quart, Rs. 35.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T Davenport 33, Great Russell Street London. W C.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

J. de Liebig

Always look for the BLUE SIGNATURE. There are many imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. *Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.*

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.*

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*

PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

FOR DIABETES.

"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

DIABETES

FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.

HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,

BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE,

THE FINEST TONIC

FER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

FER BRAVAIS Invaluable in all cases of anæmia, influenza and general debility.

FER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A Beautiful and interesting preparation" BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It as all the good effects of iron whithout producing constipation or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

SOLD BY CHEMISTS ALL THE WORLD OVER.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES

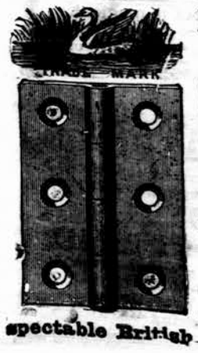
For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

GOLD & Co.'s BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES



ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Published by the Proprietor, GRAITAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Office at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA. Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.